

REGISTRARS ARE NAMED BY BOARD

Local Conscription Officers Designate Places for Military Enrollment September 12.

2,000 EXPECTED TO REGISTER

Absentees May Enroll With Any Registrar but Must Return Paper to Own Precinct.

The county conscription board this afternoon announced a list of the registrars and the places where men between eighteen and forty-five, inclusive, may enroll under the man power law, on Thursday, September 12. As in the registration on June 5, 1917, there will be one registration place in each precinct in the county. As far as possible the same places and the same registrars who served at the first big registration will act in the same capacity next Thursday.

The board announces that men who are absent from their precincts on registration day may enroll with their registrars in advance, but in such cases, the date will be left blank to be filled in on September 12. However, an absentee may register with any board wherever he may be on registration day, but he should do so in time so that his blank can be sent to his own precinct before September 12.

A number of men throughout the county who will be absent on September 12 have already registered. It is expected that at least 2,000 men will enroll in this county under the military draft law.

The list of registrars and the enrollment places in the various townships follow:

BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP.
First Precinct—Jonathan Robertson at the office of the Ewing Mill.
Second Precinct—Rev. Glenn Mills at the Brock drug store.
Third Precinct—Harry Murphy at his office.
Fourth Precinct—Worth Clark at his office.
Fifth Precinct—Ralph B. Applewhite at Dr. J. D. Cummins' office.

CARR TOWNSHIP.
East Precinct—Alex Carr at his office in Medora.
West Precinct—Frank P. Booker at Red Cross room at Sparksville.

DRIFTWOOD TOWNSHIP.
North Precinct—Henry Allredge at the directors' room of the Vallonia bank.
South Precinct—John H. Meahl at White Church school house.

GRASSY FORK TOWNSHIP.
East Precinct—Frank H. Pfennig at the school house at Tampico.
West Precinct—Dale Morgan at Reynolds' Store.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.
Cortland Precinct—Jason Bottorff at his store in Cortland.
Surprise Precinct—Balaam C. Lett at his store in Surprise.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
First Precinct—M. A. Barick at the Barick Green Houses.
Second Precinct—Roeger Carter at 313 North Broadway.
Third Precinct—Robert H. Hall at Husted's undertaking parlors.
Fourth Precinct—Nicholas Hauersperger, at his grocery.
Fifth Precinct—Ferdinand Buhner, at his office on High street.
Sixth Precinct—George Ernest at his grocery.

OWEN TOWNSHIP.
East Precinct—Horace Payne at postoffice in Mooney.
West Precinct—Joshua England at his residence in Mooney.

REDDING TOWNSHIP.
Reddington Precinct—Benj. G. Shannon, at his residence.
Rockford Precinct—Henry Smith at the Rockford store.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.
Houston Precinct—Buell Brown at

(Continued on page 4, column 6.)

Register Tonight.

Many voters in Jackson and adjoining townships who had not registered for the coming election took advantage of the presence of the registration commissioners at the city building today. More than 125 voters had registered this afternoon. The board will remain in session until 9 o'clock tonight and it is expected that many will call to file their blanks. This will be the only time that the registration board will hold a session here. A voter cannot participate in the November election unless he registers.

WELL KNOWN HAMILTON TOWNSHIP FARMER DEAD

John H. Miller, Aged 78 Years, Passes Away at Home of Son North of Cortland.

John H. Miller, aged seventy-eight years, a widely known Hamilton township farmer, died at 9 o'clock Friday night at the home of his son, George Miller, five miles northwest of Cortland. He had been ill for several weeks and during the last few days his condition was critical. He was born in Cincinnati, August 31, 1840, making his exact age seventy-eight years and six days. He came to Jackson county with his parents at the age of twelve years and had lived in this vicinity continuously since that time. He was successfully engaged in farming and was highly respected. He is survived by one son, George, of Hamilton township, and one daughter, Mrs. Matilda Kasting, of Indianapolis.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon from the residence, followed by services at the Borchers Lutheran church, with the Rev. H. Zumbingst, the pastor, officiating. Burial at the Borchers cemetery.

20,000 SLIGHT AMERICAN CASUALTIES NOT REPORTED

General Pershing Instructed to Send These Twice a Week by Courier Hereafter.

By United Press.
Washington, September 7.—20,000 slight American casualties had not been reported to the war department up to August 20, according to information from General March today. These cases are all listed on medical records as "light" and not at all serious. General Pershing has been asked to forward them by courier and hereafter the war department will give full information about all casualties.

Heretofore Pershing has had permission to withhold the minor casualties for fear it would create unwarranted anxiety.

Adding these casualties to those published to date the total American casualties have reached 46,930, a great percentage of which were suffered during the American smash at the Marne. General March expressed the view today that the nation would face with determination and courage whatever casualty lists might appear. For this reason he will have the wounded taken from the medical lists sent by courier twice a week and complete information will be available to report. Pershing has been instructed to forward by cable only dead and missing.

AMERICAN FORCE ABOUT READY FOR BIG PURPOSE

Ninety-three Percent of Men Abroad Under Direct Command of General Pershing.

By United Press.
Washington, September 7.—Ninety-three percent of the American troops now in France are under the direct command of General Pershing, senators were informed in a conference with war department officials today.

They took this to mean that this distinctive American force is about to be used for some big purpose.

W. P. Rooney, who was instrumental in securing an engagement for the Hagenback-Wallace circus in this city this month, has been informed that because of a re-routing of the shows and other conditions which have arisen the local date has been canceled. The circus has been meeting difficulties during the present season because of railroad transportation and the season will likely be curtailed.

CLEMENCEAU VISITS YANKS IN BATTLE OF CHATEAU THIERRY



One of the first photographs of the actual battle of Chateau Thierry, in which the gallant American soldiers successfully stopped, defeated and drove back the German hordes, is here presented and shows Premier Clemenceau, in civilian attire, and General Mordacq at his right, surrounded by the American fighters of the battle, viewing the remains of the annihilated German troops.

COURSE PLANNED IN AGRICULTURE

Superintendent T. A. Mott Issues Bulletin Relative to Work in That Department.

A. E. MURPHY TO BE IN CHARGE

Young People May Enter Classes Without Taking Any Other Work, If They So Desire.

The agricultural department in the local high school will be continued next year under the direction of A. E. Murphy. This department has proved popular during the last two years and it is expected that large classes will be organized. Young people may enter this department without taking any other studies, if they so desire, according to a bulletin which has been issued by Thomas A. Mott, superintendent.

The circular published by the superintendent is addressed to the patrons of the Seymour high school and is as follows:

The board of trustees of the Seymour schools will continue in the high school for the coming year courses of study in agriculture, under the vocational education law of this state.

A. E. Murphy, a graduate of the agriculture department of Purdue

(Continued on page 3, column 5.)

SEYMOUR MAN IS SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ACTION ABROAD

Sergeant James L. Mize Injured, According to Telegram Received by Father.

Sergeant James L. Mize, of this city, has been severely wounded in action overseas, according to a telegram received from the war department by his father, Lee Mize, Friday night. The message did not give any particulars.

Sergeant Mize enlisted in the regular army in February 1917, and was sent to France in June, 1917, being among the first American soldiers to land on French soil. He was a member of Company E, Sixteenth infantry while stationed in this country. He is twenty-three years of age.

Bishop Chatard Dead.

By United Press.
Indianapolis, September 7.—Bishop Francis Silas Chatard, for forty years head of the Indiana diocese of the Catholic church, died here today at the age of eighty-four.

CINDERS—CINDERS.

Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Co. dw-tf

GOVERNMENT WILL DEFRAY EXPENSES

New Plan Announced for Keeping Men of Draft Age in Colleges and Universities.

SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY

Equipment, Board, Lodging and Tuition for Students Paid—Drill Practice to be Given.

A new plan for the education of young men of draft age in colleges and universities of the country has been announced by the government and many of the institutions of learning are sending out bulletins and circulars to prospective students explaining the new regulations. A total of 359 colleges and universities in the United States have been designated by the war department for a unit of the new students' army training corps. Young men of eighteen years or more may enter any of the colleges designated and have the opportunity to be inducted into military service about October 1. They will thus become soldier-students, but detailed to continue their studies in college while receiving military training. The length of time they will remain in college will depend upon the need for men in the field. Some of the bulletins issued

(Continued on page 6, column 3.)

NO REPORT OF ANY LOSS OF LIFE ON THE MT. VERNON

Transport Hit by Torpedo Makes 14 Knots Back to French Port.

By United Press.
Washington, Sept. 7.—In the absence of any word up till early today the navy department doubted that casualties occurred in the torpedoing of the transport Mount Vernon. The fact that the former German liner made 14 knots back to a French port, indicated that the Teuton marksmanship had been poor or the quality of torpedoes inferior.

Baptist Primary.

Announcement of the picnic will be given at Sunday School so be sure to come tomorrow so you will not miss the picnic next week.

Hair cutting 25c; shaving 10c; razor honing 35c. I sharpen household scissors also. Sprenger's Barber Shop. One door north of New Lynn hotel. s6d&wtf

CINDERS—CINDERS.

Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Co. dw-tf

YANKEES CAPTURE DOZEN VILLAGES

Resistance in Each Was Overcome by Infantry with Artillery Support.

HUN RESISTANCE STIFFENS

Germans Fighting Harder as They Retreat from the Vesle Positions.

With the American Army in France, September 7.—German resistance was stiffening today following the retreat from the Vesle. Artillery activity was increasing indicating that the enemy was getting its big guns established on the line Hindenburg expects to hold.

The Germans are fighting harder, especially along the right of the line where the Americans have not yet reached the Aisne river. Strong German machine gun units guard the line of the canal between the Aisne and the Vesle along which American advance elements are pushing the foe.

A dozen villages are now in our hands. Enemy machine gun squads attempted to hold up our troops in each village, but these have been cleared up by the infantry with artillery support.

German observation balloons are now located on a line about four miles back of the Aisne while the artillery fire, despite its intensity, comes from a great distance back. Reports from the French and American right wing towards Rheims say that all Prussians have been cleared from south of the Vesle in that region.

A heavy American barrage was laid down east of Glennes Friday afternoon and the Yanks attacked to speed up the German withdrawal. Apparently the enemy is getting artillery established along the line Hindenburg expects to hold, as shell fire has materially increased. Strong machine gun nests also guard the line of the canal, which cuts across the terrain between the Aisne and the Vesle, along which American advance elements are pushing the foe.

German observation balloons have now been pulled back four miles beyond the Aisne and all their artillery firing, despite its increased intensity, comes from a greater distance back.

Reports from the French and American right (toward Rheims) say that all Prussians have been cleared from south of the Vesle in that immediate region. (The front on the American right turns at right angles from the Aisne and starts sharply southward across the plateau down the Vesle.) The air observing squadron was

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

YANKEES ON AISNE; PROGRESS IS MADE ON ENTIRE FRONT

Enemy Finds Itself in Serious Plight in Hurried Retreat Towards Hindenburg Line.

FRENCH CAPTURE TERGNIER

Heavy Munitions Loss Suffered by Enemy in Retirement from the Picardy Sector.

GAIN TOWARDS ST. QUENTIN

Progress Along the Whole Line Has Been Much More Rapid Than Expected—Berlin Statement.

By United Press.

London, September 7.—Progress on practically the whole front in the allied advance towards St. Quentin, Laon and LeFere continued today, more rapidly than had been expected.

Hancourt was captured by the British, marking an advance of seven miles east of the Somme where the British offensive began Thursday.

French troops occupied Tergnier, an important railway junction, cutting the German main line of communication between St. Quentin and Laon. Tergnier is only three miles west of LaFere.

Having passed through Ham, the French are nearing St. Simon, eight miles from St. Quentin. Nine more towns have been captured. The whole Coucy forest has been seized, and positions eleven miles west of Laon captured.

So far the French have advanced from two to four miles on a twenty-mile front.

The Americans on the right of the line are continuing to advance towards the Aisne at some points. Heavy machine gun fighting is in progress at other places.

Between Glennes and Romaine where the line runs north and south from the Aisne to the Vesle the Americans are methodically wiping out machine gun nests. Forty-one prisoners including two officers were taken. There is considerable artillery fire on the American right.

The Chemin Des Dames is under a cross fire from allied troops south of the Aisne and to the westward. German occupation of the St. Gobaine forest is endangered by the French advance.

General Mangin's troops are filtering on through the wooded country towards Ainzy-le-Chateau, seven and one-half miles south of Laon.

The French are reported to have reached the gates of St. Simon on the road to St. Quentin. Further northward the allied forces are marching on Vermand, six miles northwest of St. Quentin.

Hundreds of thousands of German shells in captured dumps have already been listed by the French advance forces.

Haig's advance towards St. Quentin continued today. As the British move forward more fires were observed through the country between the canal DuNord and the lower portion of the Hindenburg line, indicating the Germans are evacuating it. The drive hinges on Havrincourt wood.

Since September 1 more than 18,800 prisoners have been taken.

Prisoners captured in Flanders reported the Germans have placed French civilians to work, prepping the old German front line in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

Conservative military critics now mention the possibility of seeing Hindenburg pounded out of his famous line into a new one just inside the French frontier before winter begins. It is too early, however, to throw our hats in the air. Unless all signs fail an immense amount of desperate fighting must come before Germany is beaten. Nevertheless, today Luden-

(Continued on page 5, column 5)

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JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Ticket.

Secretary of State,
William A. Roach, Delphi.Auditor of State,
Otto L. Klaus, Evansville.Treasurer of State,
Uz McMurtrie, Marion.Attorney General,
Ele Stansbury, Williamsport.
Clerk of Supreme & Appellate Courts,
Patrick J. Lynch, Newcastle.State Supt. of Public Instruction,
Linnaeus N. Hines, Crawfordsville.State Geologist,
Lewis F. Rourke, Bloomington.Judge of Supreme Court, First Dist.,
B. M. Willoughby, Vincennes.Judge of Supreme Court, Fourth Dist.,
Howard L. Townsend, Fort Wayne.Judges of Appellate Court, First Dist.,
Charles F. Remy, Indianapolis.
Solon A. Enloe, Danville.Judges of Appellate Court, 2nd Dist.,
A. L. Nichols, Winchester.
Willis C. McMahon, Crownpoint.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress, Fourth District,
John S. Benham, Ripley County.

Judicial Ticket.

For Judge, 40th Judicial District,
James A. Cox, Jackson County.For Prosecuting Attorney,
Simpson B. Lowe, Lawrence County.

County Ticket.

Representative—Frank B. Butler.
Clerk—Frank L. Schornick.
Sheriff—Harvey L. McCord.
Recorder—Charles F. Robertson.
Treasurer—Oliver O. Shortridge.
Surveyor—Garfield M. Hopkins.
Coroner—Dr. Frank W. Kern.
Commissioners—Second District,
Fred Everback; Third District, John L. Sprague.

Jackson Township Ticket.

For Trustee—Dr. W. M. Casey.
For Assessor—Ed S. Himebaugh.

NEW COLLEGE PLAN.

The war department has determined that the draft shall not interfere with the education of the American youth to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary. Out of the new conscription law has arisen a new plan by which boys may be drafted into military service and detailed for special instruction in colleges and universities which are designated as having met the requirements of the new educational plan.

By the method which is announced a youth of eighteen years or more may enroll in one of the designated colleges but he will also enlist in the army. He may be permitted to remain during the year, but he is subject to call at any time. How soon the call comes will depend altogether upon the need of men in the field. The government pays the tuition, board and lodging expenses and also furnishes the rifles and equipment needed by each soldier-student thus enrolled. In this way the educational needs of the young men who had expected to enter college may be met the same as in peace time. They are also training for service and those who show special fitness as officers will be assigned to officers' training camps. Others will be given instruction along mechanical lines if they show a special aptitude for such work. All will be preparing to take their places in the armies of liberty and freedom when the critical moment arrives.

The comparatively little interest that is manifested in the world's ser-

What the War Moves Mean

(By J. W. T. Mason, United Press War Expert.)

New York, September 7.—Von Hindenburg's retirement from the Vesle is still only one half completed. A dangerous salient continues to exist east of Fismes. The possibility continues that the Americans operating in this sector will effect large capture of men and munitions unless the line is quickly straightened.

The Germans are clinging to the Vesle for about two miles east of Rheims. The Americans are now operating against the center of this line. They are moving it slowly northward, forming by their attacks two small pockets from which booty will be taken unless von Hindenburg stops the process by jumping the entire ten miles of front backward.

The present halt in the Aisne retreat is highly necessary for von Hindenburg because it is highly difficult for him to determine which direction to select for his main retirement.

The Americans and the French are advancing slowly along the Chemin des Dames and are threatening to cut into the right flank of the Germans if they weaken their forces in the rear immediately north of the Aisne.

Von Hindenburg's natural line of

retreat from the Vesle is toward the northeast. If the armies along the southern front move backward to the north and do not bear to the northeast they will jeopardize their entire retirement along the western side of the front. This is a perilous matter for Von Hindenburg to adjust. He is engaged in withdrawing the sides of a right angle. The retirement must clash in the middle of the angle unless the utmost degree of skill is shown.

Marshal Foch is now threatening to bring about such a clash by his pressure along the Chemin des Dames, which forms the apex of the right angle. If von Hindenburg takes the natural direction for his southern retirement and moves northeastward his apex will be weakened and the danger of a break through will be very real. If he strengthens the apex by moving his troops straight to the north he will run them into the roads that should be kept free for the retreat of the west armies between the Chemin des Dames and Cambrai. This problem must continue to exist as long as Hindenburg's front consists of a right angle necessitating retirements in two conflicting directions.

ies this year shows how intent the American public is upon winning an early victory. They do not propose to permit any side issue to divert their attention or their efforts from the tremendous task of crushing German autocracy. This year the greatest world's series in all history is being fought out in France. America is putting forth every ounce of her energy to outplay Germany. Well timed hits are what count and the American soldiers are making high batting averages.

WOULDN'T TRADE PLACES WITH ANY MAN ON EARTH

Rev. Walfred Lindstrom Writes Enthusiastic Letter About Life on Battlefields of France.

Rev. Walfred Lindstrom, formerly of Seymour, who enlisted as chaplain a few weeks ago, is in France and writes a very interesting letter of his experiences and impressions in the war zone. He writes:

August 16, 1918.

My Dear Friends: I wonder if you can picture me somewhere in France, not far from the scene of activity, in an old farm-house that has been battered and pounded with shells, not a window in it, all around me the marks of battle, the fields strewn with helmets, pieces of uniform, shells and such other matter as we call salvage great shell holes in the ground, villages ravaged and ruined and battered to pieces all around. If you can so picture me you will know that I am at last at the front.

"We had a most delightful journey across the sea. Uncle Sam took good care of us, as the Germans no doubt know by this time, (for we did have some excitement and we landed safely at our destination. Some of the boys were quite sick; one said he had three meals a day, three down and three up, but fortunately I escaped without making any contributions to the Atlantic (monthly or daily.) In fact I have felt splendidly all the while and if I keep as well in the future I will surely be in good fighting trim.

I consider myself very fortunate in having an opportunity to spend a few days in England and come in contact with its people. I began to realize there more than ever the meaning of war for there I met the crippled and the wounded soldiers. The English soldier who is convalescing wears a blue uniform and there are many in Blighty who are now wearing that color. Many crutches were in evidence and many sleeves hung empty. The saddest of all to my mind are the ones who have lost their eye-sight and after so many years of light must now grope about in the dark. The English people are rather reserved and do not have much to say. I am impressed that some of them, at least look with jealous eye upon the Americans as if they felt the Americans were just coming in at this time that they might share in the results of the war. I pity both England and France, had America stayed out. For ingenuity, fearlessness, bravery, dare-deviltry and fighting the American stands supreme. The more I see of our boys the prouder I am of them, and the prouder I am that I am an American. Their spirit is splendid, in the army we call it morale. I have censored a great many letters and the spirit of them all is to encourage the folks at home. Their only worry is that the folks at home might

worry. It is this most marvelous and wonderful spirit that crushes the Germans and makes the Germans both fear and hate the Americans.

There are many things which I would like to tell you but which are not expedient, I wish however that you could see these things for yourself. Certainly the opportunity of a life time, and I wouldn't trade places now with any man. I am going to do my level best, and let me say on the side that these boys deserve the best.

Last night I took a walk over one of the famous battlefields. Here were the graves of the Germans and the Americans. At the head of each American grave, a wooden cross on which was inscribed the name of the man, his company and regiment and the day of his death: "Killed in action, July—1918". There were privates, sergeants and lieutenants, and as I went from place to place my heart was heavy within me. Some one's boy, some one's husband perhaps. Occasionally a man's helmet had been placed on the grave, there was one with but a single bullet hole through it; there was another, punctured like a sieve by the terrible and deadly fire of a machine gun. Sherman was right; he knew the meaning of war.

I wish that I might tell you about these French people, what a wonderful people they are. Black, black, black everywhere. Hundreds and thousands of young women, in their twenties and younger dressed in deep mourning for a husband who had paid the great price and made the supreme sacrifice. Yet always with a smile they greet you, not a word of complaint. How brave the women are; they are making the greatest sacrifice. We who are here are amid the ever changing, amid the excitement, amid the turmoil. Our dear ones at home, have the anxiety the uncertainty the awful dread of what might be. How earnestly I pray, day by day, for those who are near and dear to me. But to get back; it is true they are brave and smile when they see you, but no one knows how heavy their heart. Coming this way the other day, I saw at a distance, a young French woman, dressed in her widow's garb, standing by the side of a new grave and weeping as if her heart would break. What rejoicing there will be when the last shot has been fired and the armies once again withdrawn from the field.

I saw this morning a French plane that had crashed to the ground, and right beside it, with a little picket fence around it and a simple wooden cross at the head lay the body of the brave pilot. Hills and fields are dotted with graves, but it may be some satisfaction to know that there are many times more German graves than Americans. Deep shell holes are to be seen everywhere. It will require a long time to overcome the devastation of war, but the civil population follow the armies quite closely and the places known a short time ago "no man's land" are again the scenes of farm activities. I wish I might have time to discuss the farming or agricultural activities but time forbids. There are so many things I would like to speak about, but I cannot do it now. When I see you again I can tell you more about it.

Cordially yours,
Walfred Lindstrom,

128th Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces
A. P. O. 734

LIFE IN OLD ENGLAND IS FULL OF INTEREST

Fred Bacon Finds Many Attractive and Historic Spots After Voyage Across Seas.

L. C. Griffiths has received an interesting letter from Lieut. Fred D. Bacon, one of the Seymour boys who is overseas. He writes:

My Dear Mr. Griffiths:

Did you think I was never coming clean with this letter as I promised? Your people have heard all about military life in America—what they want is something about our experiences on this side of the water and something about the trip across.

I wish it were possible for me to tell you about my trip from America to this country. It was the most wonderful weather—sea smooth until the last few days when a storm blew up and rocked the boat quite noticeably. There were several of us who were sick too. I used to think that it was all exaggeration when they said you were so sick that it didn't matter whether the ship kept going or not, but I came to the same conclusion one morning and kept the same views for about a day and a half. You know this seasickness is a great common leveler; all of us who go through the same ridiculous and painful experience and have something in common. But the most touching incident of the whole journey was one bright crisp morning when we were most ready to sight land a big dirigible hove into sight and kept circling round our ship. Finally it came pretty close along side and began signalling. We learned about the same time that the pilot of the craft was the son of our ship's captain. The old man was very proud of his son and kept looking at him through his binoculars. The subject of their conversation was of course about getting home at the same time so they could have a vacation together. We could read his semaphore signalling like print. Finally after they had talked a little while the dirigible went sailing off but stayed with our convoy and quite close to our ship. You know we felt doubly safe because we knew that the captain's son was piloting us through the most dangerous waters of all and if it was at all possible he would get us safely through because there was someone aboard that he cared very much for.

We are now in England for a while. I have always wanted to see this country and during the brief time that I've been here, have seen quite a bit of it. The land is being cultivated very extensively now, so that does not leave the estates as beautiful as they otherwise would be, but for me nothing of its charm has been lost. Yesterday I passed through Liverpool, Sheffield, Leicester, Oxford and am now in Winchester for a short time. This town of Winchester is quite a historical spot. It contains the old Winchester Castle which was the first house of parliament during the time of King Arthur and for many years later. In the great hall of the castle, is a big round table, said to be the round table of King Arthur. It is eighteen feet in diameter. They can only trace the history of the table back as far as Chaucer in the 1400's, I believe and you see there is quite a gap between that time and King Arthur's in the 500's B. C. The names of twenty-four of his knights are painted around the edge of the table. The old original castle was torn down and rebuilt by one of the later kings, but evidently the same material was used. William the Conqueror, I think it was, rebuilt it. Parliament met there for several hundred years previous to being moved to London. It was said that one of the kings wished to play a trick on Sir Walter Raleigh. He was sentenced to be beheaded; they brought him out into the open court of this castle and when the headsman had his ax raised, the king sent out his pardon. Now you may look in your histories, and find that some of this isn't written there, but this is the way the guides have it and it makes interesting dope. Another place of note here is the Winchester Cathedral dating back to the ten hundreds. It is the largest thing of its kind I've ever seen, but of course, it probably would not make an ante-room for the great cathedral at Rheims, which by the way, I intend to see before long. I don't believe there is a frame building in all England. One reason is because there are practically no forest lands here. A town with every building in it of brick or stone looks very prosperous and noticeably clean. The houses are built rows and rows all alike and one right against the other. They can put ten people where we put one, back in the states. Here in the southern part of England the houses are older, it being settled first and the houses are all moss grown and vine covered. Some have thatched roofs. Settled down in a beautiful valley it makes one of the pictures you never see on canvass.

I don't want to close this letter

Modern Clothing Company

Do You Need a Pair of Extra Trousers?

We have them in many choice patterns

MR. R. E. REX

General Manager Gold Dust Mining Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, writes that he was cured by Sandau's Rheumatism and Blood Remedy. He says:

"Some five years ago I had a bottle of Sandau's and was cured by the same. I now have a friend who is suffering from rheumatism. Kindly send me a bottle at once so that he may be relieved of his suffering.

Respectfully,

R. E. Rex."

Ask your druggist today about this wonderful medicine, or write Sandau and Co., Seymour, Indiana. s30d

without paying a tribute to the Y. M. C. A. The fact is I should have talked about this first because it is one of the things that has impressed me most, since coming over and it will make the hearts glad at home when they hear what the Y. M. is doing. Every camp has several Y. M. huts located in convenient places and they minister to the intellectual and spiritual needs of the soldier. The secretary has one of the greatest opportunities that can come to a man. This morning I went down to the hut for officers. It was fitted up as cozy as one of our fraternity rooms at DePauw. In one end was a grate fire with lots of big soft easy chairs all round. A piano in one corner and a Vic in the other. Two pool tables and the busiest secretary you ever saw answering every question one could think of. Soon as I got this letter done am going over to attend a concert by some London company. Now, in all your selling Liberty Bonds and W. S. S. and Red Cross Stamps you put in a big boost for the Y. M. C. A. because it is making the lives of the soldiers much happier than they otherwise would be. And if some of the biggest and most capable men want to do something just come over here as a secretary—its some job.

I ran into Martin Plump today; he said that Frank Wienieke was here too. They were in the same convoy that I was and landed at the same time.

Write me just a little note, and tell me how are things back there where I used to live. I don't expect to get mail for several weeks yet but when it does come wont I appreciate it though?

Yours,

Fred D. Bacon,
1st Lieut. C. A. N. A.
Hq. 34th Arty. Brig. C. A. C.
American Expeditionary Forces.

Card from Serg. Droege.

Serg. Walter H. Droege has sent a card to this office stating that he has visited Paris and Versailles and has "seen some wonderful sights." The reverse side of the card shows a Paris scene.

Will Open New Series.

The directors of the Cooperative Building and Loan Association arranged at their regular meeting Friday evening to open a new series of stock on Monday, October 7. This is the regular semi-annual date for opening new series in the Association and this will be known as Series S.

Mrs. Allen Barnes and son, Wilmer and their guests Mr. and Mrs. Reigger and daughter, Beatrice, of Indianapolis, motored to Salem this morning and spent the day.

Oscar Shepard left for Lafayette this morning where he will enter Purdue University for the coming term.

Twenty Years Ago Today

Taken from the files of The Seymour Republican

J. M. Hamer is at Cincinnati.

B. C. Lett, candidate for sheriff, was here from Surprise today on business.

Mrs. L. M. Mains and daughters, Fannie and Josie have gone to Jeffersonville to reside.

Miss Nellie Baker, of Evansville, came here last evening to visit her uncle, Mike Fox and family.

Mrs. Jessie Buckles, M. A. Conroy, George Massman and wife went to Cincinnati this forenoon.

John Overman is repairing the school house at Flemings.

Mrs. W. W. Tabb made a business trip to Cincinnati.

George Steinkamp and son drove to Waymansville today on business.

W. L. Johnson left today for Jefferson City and other points in Missouri on business.

Earl McClure, Myer Cohn, and Henry Cordes went last evening to Cincinnati on business.

Anton Massman and wife went last night to Cincinnati on business and to attend the encampment.

Notice.

Owing to the great advance in cost of cleaning materials, we the undersigned find it necessary to make a small advance in the prices for cleaning and pressing the following articles. Advance prices will take effect Monday, September 9th.

Men's 3 piece suits.....\$1.75
Men's coat and pants.....\$1.50
Overcoats, heavy.....\$1.75
Ladies' coat suits.....\$1.75—\$2.00

Bell Cleaning Works.
F. Sciarra,
P. Ross,
D. DeMatteo.

Notice.

Owing to the great advance in the cost of materials and high cost of living, the following barbers find it necessary to make a small advance in prices, to take effect Saturday, September 7th.

Hair cut, 35c.
Massage, 35c.
Honing razor, 50c.

C. G. Heller.
J. H. Everhart.
Fred Eudaly.
Perry White.
A. Auenburg.
Frank Spanagel.
Howard Furnish.
Oakley Allen.
Frank Roseberry.

Horace Wells Dead.

Horace Wells, aged about sixty years, died Friday at the Madison hospital where he had received treatment for the last twenty-five years. He formerly lived on a farm east of this city and sustained a severe head wound when he was struck by a tree which he was felling. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Alice Wells, of Paola, Kas., and a son, John Wells, who lives in Canada. The body was shipped to Husted's Undertaking Parlor and the funeral arrangements will be announced upon the arrival of the daughter.

Jason Bottorff, of Cortland was in Seymour on business today.

PERUNA

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes:

"I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds I ever saw. I find that it always cures a cold in a short while. It also strengthens and builds up the system."

Sold Everywhere

I Ever Saw

Miss Gray's letter breathes hope to the ailing. It is an inspiration to the sick and infirm.

Liquid or Tablet Form

Fall

IS HERE

98 per cent. of America is still at home.

98 per cent. of America will still need food and clothes from their home merchants.

The volume of business will be about as large as ever.

Every wide-awake merchant will get his share as usual through advertising.

In advertising no method is so effective for quick sure returns as newspaper advertising.

In newspaper advertising no other paper reaches as many homes in this county as the Seymour Republican.

The Daily Republican today is reaching 200 more homes than it did a year ago.

Your store message will be carried into every one of these 1,600 homes if you place it in this paper.

Try it now while the fall trade is just starting.



The Seymour Republican

THINKS GERMANY MEANT TO ATTACK

Tentacles of German Ambition Included Attack on the United States.

FRENCHMAN CITES EVIDENCE

Admiral Dewey's Prediction Recalled That Our Next War Would Be With Germany.

New York—Writing from Paris, a correspondent of the New York Times says:

Paul Lefaire, a retired French diplomat, is of the opinion that if there had been no general European war against Germany for the United States to enter the United States would have had a war all her own forced upon her by Germany and that Mexico would have served as the continental base from which the enemy would have attacked the states.

Mr. Lefaire had a diplomatic career in North and South America running over a period of sixteen years. He served in Brazil, where he saw much of the colonizing methods of Germany, and learned at first hand of Germany's hatred of the Monroe doctrine. He served for several years in the French embassy at Washington, and while at the American capital often met Admiral Dewey at the Metropolitan Club, and more than once heard the hero of Manila bay predict that the next war of the United States would be with Germany. In those days the American admiral had no thought of the European war that was to begin in 1914, but only of hostilities between Germany and the United States. Mr. Lefaire was also French minister to Mexico from 1909 to 1916 during the period of the trouble of the United States with that country, which came so close to formal actual war.

Referring to these impressions, Mr. Lefaire said to me recently in the course of an interview in Paris:

"I wonder whether the high ideal which has induced the huge masses

of the American nation into the war, is not reinforced, in some substantial way, by views of a more practical nature, slowly but steadily penetrating through these masses of your country and working like a stimulant for the former impulses, fastening still more the alloy of our amalgamated forces, and strengthening the cement of our friendship.

"Since your Spanish war of twenty years ago, the well informed and far-seeing circles in the United States have had, more or less distinctly, the feeling that a conflict was coming with the German Empire.

"Many of those who dealt with Admiral Dewey, when back from the campaign in the Philippines and after his friction with the German squadron which he had found anchored quite by chance, in Manila bay, heard him stating over and over again, with a prophetic insistence, 'Our next war will be with Germany.' Let us say that this sentence, less clearly expressed among the thinking public, was generally associated with the growing apprehension of a clash with Japan.

"Everybody knows the great problem to be solved in order to preserve peace on the two shores of the Pacific ocean. To have it right in sight, it is enough to remember the two treaties signed between the United States and Japan, one, in 1897, after the victory of Japan over China; the second in 1911, some years after the Russian-Japanese war and the Roosevelt arbitration at Portsmouth. The first one, putting an end to the capitulations system (consular jurisdiction, etc.), upholds the American immigration act against the Asiatic race. The second marked a concession from the great republic and suppressed in principle, the restrictions against the Japanese coming to American territory.

"We must point out that this treaty would hardly have been approved in the senate at Washington, but for an artifice perhaps, unique in its nature, suspending provisionally the main concession granted by Article I. That expedient was deemed necessary, however, for an opposition was expected from the western and southern senators, always ready to join forces on any racial question in their respective sections. It consisted in a declaration signed by the Japanese ambassador which placed at the foot of the treaty proposed that, for a time (which, however was not specified in its duration), Japan

would maintain its regulations regarding the emigration currents of its people.

"It is easy to realize how weak such a diplomatic ground had to be. Therefore, the sharp minds in the United States could not help being deeply impressed by the possibility, in the event of a breach with Japan, of an almost simultaneous rupture with Germany. There were no reasons lacking for such a conclusion, and the dispatch addressed by Zimmermann (January, 1917), to his minister in Mexico and intercepted by the American secret service, has drawn, in a summary sketch, the eventuality of an understanding between Tokio and Berlin for combined moves, with the Mexican territory as a continental basis.

"Of course, the perfect loyalty of Japan toward Great Britain and the entente in the present war gave no hope of any success to Zimmerman's audacious plan. But, in order to study more closely the question, let us discard this present war look at the matter as if the gigantic conflagration had not burst out. What did the American observer forecast prior to 1914 when they were considering the cardinal points of their horizon? They perceived severe difficulties arising at any time with Japan, since the setting aside of the declaration at any time was in its hands, together with the power to claim, the benefit of the treaty's first article, giving welcome to Japanese immigrants. At that very moment, Germany would have taken cards in the game putting forward her ambitions in the new world, her colonial and economic policy, and finally her opposition to the Monroe doctrine of the United States, and with some chance for that opposition to be supported in a degree by such or such other foreign office.

"But if this hypothesis seemed the most plausible one, there was also the possibility of a succession of other bitter incidents occurring here or there, particularly in South America, and leading at last to throw Germany and the United States face to face. Among these other things were the fast development of the German colonies in the states of Santa Catalina and Rio Grande de Sul, in Brazil, with their tendencies more and more disclosed toward autonomy which would prepare a sort of new tie with the empire, the progress of the Teutons in Chile, where, during a generation or so, a German officer, Gen-

eral Korner, had presided over the organization of the army and all its services; and the feverish work of German expansion, sometimes ostensible, sometimes concealed, urged in Argentina, in Mexico, in Colombia, near the isthmus, and more or less on the style of their Brazilian settlements, through the creation of banks, newspapers, schools, steamship lines, of numberless and daring 'Vereine' and through military missions. Another indication of the same thing was in the big jobs secured for the principal German firms, Krupp in the first place. All these things were so many stitches of an immense net, commercial on one side, political on the other, and weaved all over the land, extending from the Gulf of California to Strait of Magellan. The utterances of the Pan-Germanist literature and champions left no doubt as to the true meaning of these combined efforts. No particular insight was needed to trace, in the constitution of the A B C League (Argentina, Brazil, Chile), some hints and steps bearing the Wilhelmstrasse's suggestive mark. Were not all these circumstances significant enough for the expression of the most alarming prognostics?

"The Venezuela affair, the blockade of La Guayra by German naval forces, the sensational visits of Prince Henry of Prussia to American countries, in order to bring the imperial blessing to all these offsprings, great or small, of the Teuton stem, with the watchwords concealed in the prince's speeches, were not the best things to check that uneasiness, but rather illuminated the continuous action and the venturous aims of the kaiser. There was evidently the incubation of a storm.

Under what conditions, then, would such a war against Germany, intact in her still growing power, have caught the great American republic. From the international point of view the loneliness of the United States was complete. On the other hand, the unavoidable length of their preparation for the fight with the allied armies, in the present conflict, shows in what irritating conditions of military inferiority, they would have received the first stroke, without enjoying the safety of delay that they needed of 1917 to complete their huge organization.

"The evidence in reference to the underground work of Germany throughout the new world suggests the hard time the White House would

have met in keeping safe its relations with the principal republics of South America. One will remember that this conspiracy has found good quarters even under cover of the German imperial embassy at Washington. Finally, if one looks back to the financial crisis, which, in 1907, played such havoc in the American market, for economical reasons and out of all proportion to the real gravity of that crisis, one may imagine something of the magnitude of the ruin and disorder which would have followed the sudden bursting out of a conflict between prepared Germany, on the one hand, and the unprepared United States on the other.

"Nobody, doubts, of course, that America would have succeeded finally, in throwing the German invaders out of United States territory. But, nevertheless, it would have cost terrible trials, cruel hours of national mourning and anguish, and sacrifices far heavier than those which the Union accepts today with such a magnanimous heart for the sake of mankind and civilization.

"In no sense does it detract from our admiration for the lofty ideals of President Wilson and the American people, nor from our appreciation of the great service the United States troops are now rendering if we look a little bit under the surface of past history, and there find evidence that by this time America might have been fighting Germany alone if the course of events had shaped itself differently four years ago. And there is no lack of gratitude for what America is now doing in the feeling that America is perhaps far better off in her cooperative warfare on the side of the entente, than she would have been as an isolated belligerent. By joining herself gradually and in step with her preparations with the great powers, even including Japan, she has been able to enter the war methodically, effectively, and in good order. She had time first to rid herself of all the German abcesses of propaganda and conspiracy, and most important of all, because of her great prosperity due to war business in 1914, 1915, 1916, she was able to enter the war herself with a tremendous gold reserve that renders impossible any such disaster as might have come to her if she had been caught alone in a war forced upon her by Germany.

"The United States is fighting for France and England and Italy and Russia and Japan, for the civilization of the world at large. But above all, she is fighting for self-preservation. She is helping us. We are helping her."

FIVE INDIANA MEN ARE INCLUDED IN LIST OF 148

Thirteen Reported Killed in Action and Eighty-Six Severely Wounded—Eight Are Missing.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces: Killed in action, 13; missing in action, 8; wounded severely, 86; died of wounds, 6; wounded, degree undetermined, 34; wounded slightly, 1. Total, 148.

Indiana men included are: Severely Wounded.

Private Roman J. Vosmeier, Richmond.

Private Homer Jenkins, Winchester.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

Private Frank H. Donahue, Indianapolis.

Private Roy A. Hammond, Hymera.

Private William R. Hunter, Connersville.

COURSE PLANNED IN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from first page)

University, and a practical farmer as well as a teacher, who was with us last year, will remain in charge of this department.

The beginning course will cover orcharding, soils and gardening and related subjects. The advanced course will be especially attractive to any farmer not regularly enrolled in the school work.

Students in this course will give a half day to agriculture and allied subjects. The other half day will be given by these students to other studies selected from the regular high school course.

This work in agriculture will receive full credit for graduation from the school. Students doing full work in agriculture will receive five regular high school credits each year.

Any person who has completed the eighth grade may enter the agriculture classes. Young people may enter the agriculture classes without taking any other work in the school if so desired. Boys who have not intended to attend the high school, but who are interested in agriculture pursuits are urged to enter these

Insists That Frail, Nervous Women Can Speedily Become Strong and Vigorous

A Vigorous Healthy Body, Sparkling Eyes and Health-Colored Cheeks Come in Two Weeks, Says Discoverer of Bio-feren.

World's Grandest Health Builder Costs Nothing Unless It Gives to Women the Buoyant Health They Long for.

It is safe to say that right here in this big city are tens of thousands of weak, nervous, run-down, depressed women who in two weeks' time could make themselves so healthy, so attractive and so keen-minded that they would compel the admiration of all their friends.

The vital health building elements that these despondent women lack are all plentifully supplied in Bio-feren.

If you are ambitious, crave success in life, want to have a healthy, vigorous body, clear skin and eyes that show no dullness, make up your mind to get a package of Bio-feren right away.

It costs but little and you can get an original package at any druggist anywhere.

Take two tablets after each meal and one at bedtime—seven a day for seven days—then one after meals till all are gone. Then if you don't feel twice as good, look twice as attractive and feel twice as strong as before you started, your money is waiting for you. It belongs to you, for the discoverer of Bio-feren doesn't want one penny of it unless it fulfills all claims.

Note to Physicians: There is no secret about the formula of Bio-feren. It is printed on every package. Here it is: Lecithin; Calcium Glycero-phosphate; Iron; Peptonate; Manganese Peptonate; Ext. Nux Vomica; Powder; Gentian; Phenolphthalein; Oleoresin Capsicum; Kolo.

Senreco
Trade Mark

Promises to keep
Teeth clean; to
help cure sensitive, bleeding
gums, - - -
AND DOES IT!
Ask your Dentist,
he knows. On sale
at all druggists and
toilet counters.

A DENTISTS FORMULA

classes. We would like some older men in the advanced classes. Arrangements will be made whereby such courses will not seriously handicap anyone in their regular farm work.

The study of the agriculture classes will cover twelve months' work. During the nine months of the school year this study will be given in connection with regular school work and be supplemented by home project problems. During the months of June, July and August these students will carry on their study through farm and garden projects at their homes in connection with their farm work under the supervision and direction of the teacher.

All citizens of the county interested in agriculture education are asked to urge boys who are interested in agriculture pursuits to enter these classes.

School opens September 16th. Mr. A. E. Murphy will be glad to confer with any who are interested in this course at the office of the high school any forenoon before the opening of school.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.
Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

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Join the 1,300,000 women who turn to McCall's every month for correct fashions, patterns, for advice on buying for fancy needlework, for good stories—for pleasure, for help, for style.
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FREE! SEND A POSTAL CARD AND ASK FOR SAMPLE COPY OF McCALL'S; or \$1.00 PIN-MONEY Offer to Women; or List of GIFTS given without cost; or MONTHLY Diamond Brand; or GIRLS; or LATEST PATTERN CATALOGUE; or Big Cash Offer to AGENTS; or \$10.00 Prize Offer to your CHURCH.

Address
THE McCALL CO., 236-250 West 37th Street, New York, N. Y.

*Whose Name
Tailor?*

WE have just received a complete and superb line of the most handsome and exclusive woolens comprising the Autumn and Winter showing of

Ed. V. Price & Co.
Chicago

Kahn Tailoring Co.
Indianapolis

Come in and select your pattern today—get the clothes problem off your mind—we'll deliver the finished suit or overcoat whenever you want it, at a price you'll like to pay.

THE-HUB
SPECIAL AGENTS

YANKEES CAPTURE DOZEN VILLAGES

(Continued from first page)

ited by the American corps commander for brilliant work in the present operations. Observers, constantly risking their lives, flew over the German lines and carried back messages regarding the movements there. These observation planes were frequently attacked by German fighting planes. Lieut. Bagby of Missouri, shot down one Boche when attacked by eight and eluded the others. Lieut. Wagner was attacked by

three Germans but escaped. On every trip over the lines the observers were set upon but they continued the struggle in order to keep headquarters supplied with the necessary information. In addition to harassing American observers the Hun fliers shot down two allied balloons. Prisoners taken so far are all from divisions which have been facing Pershing's troops for some time, including the fourth division of the Prussian guards. Prisoners declared the combat strength of their companies had been reduced to fifty rifles and six machine guns. Replacements are

being made from the younger elements in the new drafts.

As I stood on the heights overlooking the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne everything, in sight gave evidence of increasing German resistance. Constant lines of smoke marked the path of shells breaking on the plateau, sending up vast columns of black vapors from high explosives while shrapnel above made strings of puffy white balls in the sky. Towns which a month ago were centers of military activity are now deserted by the fighters, and civilians were returning to them.

SOCIAL EVENTS

MUSICAL.

A delightfully arranged suite of musical selections was given last evening by the music students of Mrs. Emma Brunow, at a recital which was given in honor of their parents and friends at the home of Mrs. Brunow, corner Chestnut and Laurel streets. The program included the following numbers:

Girls' Chorus.
Piano—"The Woodruff"....Smallwood.
Donald Brunow.
Piano—(a) "Mountain Twilight"....
..Bohn. (b) "Showers of Roses"....
..Streibbrog.
Roweta Duncan.
Piano—"Echo Waltz"....Streibbrog.
Ruth Brunow.
Piano—"First Waltz"....Schinoll.
Ephraim Harlow.
Vocal.....Donald Brunow, Maurice Ahlbrand.
Piano Duet.....Thelma Alhering
Emma Brunow.
"Cavalier March"....G. F. Hompesch
Piano—"First Spring Violet"....Schinoll
Robert Brunow.
Piano—(a) "Lullaby" (b) "Folk
Songs".....Elsie Bergsiekker.
Piano—(a) "March of Sages" (b)
"Nocturne".....R. Schumann.
Maurice Ahlbrand.
Piano—"Sweetheart of Films".....
Thelma Alhering.
Ladies' Chorus—(a) "Our Flag and
Motherland" (b) "Tenting on the
Old Camp Ground".
Piano—"Pie-Nie-Dance"....Spindler.
Elder Schmidt.
Vocal—"Over There"....Robert Brunow
and Ephraim Harlow.
Piano—(a) "Soldiers March"....R.
Schumann.
(b) "Lady Slipper"....W. C. Powell.
Piano—"Newsboys March"....Martha
Kamman.
Vocal.....Thelma Alhering, Erma
Lange.
"America".....Children's Chorus.

I. O. U. SOCIAL

The social given by the Junior and Intermediate departments of the First Baptist Sunday School Friday evening was attended by more than one hundred fifty members of the school. The rooms were elaborately decorated with boughs of trees making a veritable setting. It was interspersed with American flags so hung that they gave a patriotic cast to the entire decoration. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music, reading of a letter from Chaplain Lindstrom and a talk by the pastor. Games were enjoyed by the younger children. Refreshments which were served consisted of watermelon and aqua punch. The receiving line was composed of teachers and pupils from the Junior and Intermediate departments, all dressed in quaint old time costumes. The refreshments were served by girls dressed as Red Cross nurses. The social was given by these departments to the entire Sunday School as a result of losing the summer attendance contest. The evening proved a pleasant one for all who attended.

SURPRISE DINNER PARTY.

Mrs. J. H. Droege, who celebrated her sixty-sixth birthday anniversary yesterday was the honor guest at a surprise dinner party, given by her seven daughters last evening at her home on West Brown street. Only the members of the family were present, covers being laid for Mrs. Droege, Mrs. O. L. Ahlbrand, Mrs. E. W. Ahlbrand, Mrs. A. F. Brunow, Mrs. A. A. Wilde, Mrs. A. H. Kasting, Miss Augusta Droege and Miss Ora Droege. All of Mrs. Droege's children were present with the exception of two sons, Serg. Walter Droege, who is with the Motor Supply Co., 403 stationed at Bordeaux, France, and Private Paul Droege, of Battery B, 3rd Battalion, stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

ENGLAND—CARPENTER.

John England, of this city, and Miss Beulah Carpenter, of Farmington, were married at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon at the office of the county clerk at Brownstown. Rev. C. H. Pinnick, pastor of the Brownstown Methodist church, officiated at the service.

W. H. M. S.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Louise Lett, 108 West Third street.

COMING EVENTS.

Monday

Order of Pythian Sisters at the K. of P. hall. (Evening.)

Tuesday

Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church with Mrs. Louise Lett, 108 West Third street. (Afternoon.)

Loyal Devoir Society of the Central Christian church with

Public Sale!

The undersigned will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, 15 miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana, and 6 miles northwest of North Vernon, and one mile southeast of Scipio on the state road, on

Thursday, Sept. 12

Sale to begin at 10: a. m.

285 Acres of Land

Consisting of one farm of 96 acres improved with a splendid two-story, 8-room house with good cellar, driven well, good barn, plenty of outbuildings good orchard and woven wire fence.

One farm of 189 acres, improved with a good 6-room house, fair barn and other fair improvements.

These farms are well located, being on a fine pike road, one mile from railroad town, with good high school and churches. Some of the land is rolling but the greater part is level, productive soil under cultivation. There is about 60 acres of timber, much of which is valuable saw timber. If you are looking for a good stock and grain farm, do not miss this sale. Farms are adjoining and will be sold together or separate to suit buyer.

If possible come the day before the sale in order to have plenty of time to inspect the premises.

I am an old soldier and am unable to handle this large place and therefore am placing it on the market.

TERMS OF SALE

\$2,000 cash on day of sale; balance with possession March 1, 1919. Possession can be had sooner upon final settlement. Will take a mortgage back on the farms for one-third of purchase price at 6 per cent. interest if purchaser desires.

JOSEPH DETRAZ, Owner
R. C. FOLAND, Auctioneer

Mrs. Clarence Goss, North Chestnut street. (Evening.)

Loyal Daughters Class of the First Baptist Sunday school with Mrs. F. A. Hayward, corner Second street and Central avenue. (Evening.)

Wednesday

W. C. T. U. with Mrs. Sophia Schneck, west of the city. (Afternoon.)

Brownstown Wednesday Club with Mrs. Joseph Robertson. (Afternoon.)

Auxiliary of the Mooseheart Legion at the Moose Hall (Evening.)

Thursday

Ladies' Society of the Emmanuel Lutheran church at the club house. (Afternoon.)

Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist church with Miss Pearl Clark, North Walnut street. (Afternoon.)

Knights and Ladies' of Security at the Court of Honor hall. (Evening.)

Order of Rebekah at the I. O. O. F. hall. (Evening.)

Friday

Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church at the church parlor. (Afternoon.)

Sewing Society of the First Baptist church at the church parlor. (Afternoon.)

Order of Court of Honor at the lodge hall. (Evening.)

Amitie Club with Mrs. Ernest Walser, West Fourth street. (Afternoon.)

REGISTRARS ARE NAMED BY BOARD

(Continued from first page)

the K. of P. building at Houston.

Freetown Precinct—Isaac Smith at the drug store in Freetown.

Maumee Precinct—Henry Lutes at Store Maumee.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Union Precinct—Daniel E. Bedel at Uniontown school house.

Crothersville Precinct—Dr. A. May at his office in Crothersville.

Bethany Precinct—J. S. Campbell at his office in Crothersville.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Dudleytown Precinct—August G. Bobb at the Dudleytown school house.

Grain and Feed Notice.

I am in the market for all the Wheat, Corn, Oats and Rye I can get at the market price, and am buying all the clover seed I can get without cleaning right from the huller. I also have plenty of Timothy seed for sale. And full line of all kinds of Feed and Flour for sale or exchange. When you have anything to offer come and see me.

G. H. Anderson,
s14d&w Phone 353.

Muslin Signs, "No Hunting nor Trespassing" for posting your farm, 5c each, 50c. per doz. at Republican Office.

CINDERS—CINDERS.

Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Co. dw-t

Fourth Liberty Loan starts Sept. 28. Get ready.

Majestic Theatre

Wednesday and Thursday,
SEPTEMBER 11th and 12th

MATINEE AND NIGHT

"THE KAISER"

The BEAST of BERLIN"



A PATRIOTIC SCREEN
SPECTACLE THAT ALL
AMERICA HAS GONE WILD
ABOUT

A Sensational Photoplay

that so daringly exposes
the Mad Emperor who seeks
to throttle civilization

A Trumpet call to America
and her Allies to crush

Autocracy and Militarism

You will never
doubt that we are going
to win the war as it puts
fighting blood into every
mortal soul

PRICES: Lower Floor 25c, Balcony 15c (War Tax Included)
Matinee 15-25c (War Tax Included)

Reserved Seats For Wednesday Night Only. Seats Ready Monday At 9 A. M. Phone 14.

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THEM**

You Can't Puncture 'em

SERVICE TUBES

are like other pneumatic tubes, except they're
puncture proof. Drive right over tacks
or nails; simply pull them out. No leak!
With Service Tubes you can travel

**6,000 Miles
Without a Leak!**

Inflate as usual. Tire guarantees not inter-
fered with. Service Tubes cost only a few
cents more than ordinary tubes. Thousands
now in use. Let us equip your car
with them—today.

PAULEY & SON, GARAGE

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Phone R-603. 205-207 N. Ewing St.

The Kingston Orchard

Now Gathering Drops
Each Day

Rome Beauty—75c and up per bu.
Grimes Golden—\$1 and up per bu.

This is a real opportunity for
canning purposes

—ALL FRUIT SCARCE—

Is Your Boy Ready For School?

Dress him up in a "Progress" suit and he will run off gladly because he likes to look his best. "Progress" brand suits are not only good looking but they are made to withstand the extra hard wear that real live healthy boys will give them. They are mighty good values, too. You'll be surprised to see how little a complete school outfit will cost. Sizes to fit boys up to 18.

See these suits in our window.

Prices range from \$5 up to \$15.

A. STEINWEDEL



PERSONAL

Miss Lura Lynch, of Cortland, was here this morning shopping.

P. M. Cass, of Brownstown, was a business visitor here yesterday.

Miss Lillie Speckner, of Hayden, was shopping here this afternoon.

W. H. Hughes made a business trip to Louisville Friday evening.

Charles A. Kelley, of Terre Haute, was in the city Friday on business.

Mrs. Mary Paul is visiting relatives at Crothersville for a few days.

J. N. White went to Scottsburg this morning for a brief business visit.

George C. Baker, of Redding township, transacted business here today.

Dr. A. B. Irwin, of near North Vernon, was in the city on business today.

Fred Schleighbaum Jr., transacted business at Indianapolis yesterday.

Mrs. Alice Claycamp, of near Cortland, was in Seymour today shopping.

Miss Josephine Tanner is spending the week-end with relatives at Medora.

Rev. J. H. More has returned from a month's vacation trip at Chicago Ill.

Miss Ruth Edwards, of Farmington, was a shopping visitor here this afternoon.

Mrs. Louisa Parr, of Jennings county, was a shopping visitor here this morning.

Mrs. Belle Cochran is spending the week-end with relatives at Brownstown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Hinderlider, of Medora, were business visitors here this afternoon.

Miss Margaret McCord, of Brownstown, visited friends here this afternoon.

Mrs. Cyrus Eason, of Louisville, is here the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Howard.

Miss Anna Zimmerman, of Redding township, was shopping here this afternoon.

Leo Richart, of the county line, was in the city this morning transacting business.

Mrs. Maude Hallowell went to Columbus this morning to spend the day on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Medford Dowling went to Cincinnati this morning to visit for the day.

T. M. Honan has returned from Indianapolis where he has been for a brief business visit.

Arthur Jackson has returned from Indianapolis where he has been attending the state fair.

Paul Shields, of Cincinnati, O., is the guest of Lyman and Meedy Blish, North Chestnut street.

Mrs. George W. Shields, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting in the family of J. S. Mills, North Walnut street.

J. F. Tunley, who has been spending the week at the state fair has returned to his home in this city.

Miss Jean Webber, of Brownstown, was here this afternoon the guest of Misses Inez and Veva Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Keller and children left yesterday for Findley, O., where they will make their home.

Jerome Boyles has returned from Indianapolis where he has been spending the week at the state fair.

Mrs. S. D. Amick has returned to her home at Scipio after a visit here with her son, S. H. Amick and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Malick and sons went to Cincinnati this morning for a week-end visit with relatives.

Miss Bertha Feagans went to Washington this morning to spend the week-end with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hulse have returned from a week's visit at Chicago Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

O. V. Starr and daughter, Olivia and Gordon Tanner, of Medora, motored here last evening for a brief visit.

Miss Eva Day passed through here enroute to her home at Hayden after attending the county institute for several days.

Mrs. E. M. Owens returned to her home at North Vernon this morning after visiting here for a few days the guest of relatives.

Frank Weller, who has been employed in the shipyards at Norfolk, Va., for several weeks, has returned to his home in this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Kestner, Miss Mary Kestner and Miss Marian Kattman, of Brownstown, were visitors here Friday afternoon.

Crisp Butter Pop Corn

We have installed a new electric "Butter Kist" pop corn machine that makes the best pop corn you have ever tasted. The fresh creamery butter which we use exclusively is melted by electricity. The corn is popped the same way. Thus the odor of gas or gasoline does not taint the flavor of this corn. The corn is always fresh and it has delicious flavor that corn popped on other machines cannot have.

Try a sack. You'll see the handsome electric machine in front of

MAXON Pharmacy

South Chestnut Street.

Miss Doris Geile, who has been spending the week at Brownstown attending the teachers' institute has returned to her home in this city.

Mrs. Elijah Miller and daughter, of Henryville, and Mrs. Charles Grindstaff, of Rockford, are the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cox.

Mrs. Marie George, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Martin for several days, returned to her home at Surprise this morning.

Miss Lera Harbison will return to her home at Bedford tomorrow after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, South Chestnut street.

Mrs. Ervin Callaway and son were here this morning enroute to their home at Indianapolis after a week's visit with Mrs. Lafayette Callaway at Medora.

Miss Beatrice McCann, of Indianapolis, was here for a short time yesterday enroute to Medora, where she will be the guest of relatives for several days.

Mrs. Tom Pound and daughter, Carolyn, have returned to their home at Jeffersonville after a visit here with Mrs. Mary Patrick and other relatives.

Mrs. E. H. Donahue and son, who have been visiting relatives in Jennings county for several weeks, were here this morning enroute to their home at Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. T. M. Swain and daughter, Ruth, who have been attending the state fair at Indianapolis for several days, have returned to their home at Brownstown.

Mrs. Mary Galbraith left this morning for her home at Norman, Okla., after spending several weeks here the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Miller and family.

Mrs. P. M. Cass, of Brownstown, was here yesterday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cox, enroute to Indianapolis where she is spending the week-end with relatives.

Mrs. Robert Nichols and daughter, May, who have been spending the summer at Denver, Col., and other western points have returned to their home in this city.

Horace Seelinger, of Washington, who has been visiting here for a few days went to Lafayette this morning where he will enter Purdue University for the ensuing term.

Mrs. Chas. Kasting left this morning for Fort Wayne, where she will visit her son, Carl Kasting. On her return she will spend several days with her parents in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Barbour, Miss Rachael Barbour and Robert Barbour, who have been visiting relatives near Hayden for a few days, returned to their home in this city.

Miss Gladys Marie Becker, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becker, returned to Indianapolis this afternoon where she will teach kindergarten.

Miss Alice Dixon, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dixon for several days will return to Indianapolis tomorrow where she is a student at the Central Business College.

Miss Amy Roegge has returned to Latonia, N. J., where she will

FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists

—Look us over—

SIMON'S

ATTENTION!

OWNERS OF STEAM & HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEMS

Now is the time to have your Heating plants looked after as it is hard to get delivery on repair parts. Don't delay till Cold Weather. We have a Heating Man that knows how.

Carter Plumbing Co.

teach in the public schools this winter after spending the summer vacation here the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roegge, South Chestnut street.

YANKEES ON AISLE: PROGRESS IS MADE ON ENTIRE FRONT
(Continued from first page)

dorf is in a tight box. Not only are Cambrai and Douai threatened by the British at their very gates, but the crown prince is facing the possibility of retreating further, than the positions along the Chemin des Dames. Humbert and Mangin have found their way into the St. Gobain hill country and unless soon stopped they must inevitably cause a wide retirement at this part of the line.

Likewise the French are pushing on eastward in the region of Vauxaillon and Pinon toward the western end of the Chemin des Dames, toward which the Crown prince is hurrying in the hope of finding security there. A huge deception may await him, for with allied guns enfilading the positions from the west, he obviously must continue his retreat northward, after which only solid masses of men can halt the Americans and French who are now hot on his heels. As a similar situation already prevails in the region of Cambrai and Douai, Ludendorff's face to face with a painful quandary.

Mrs. G. W. VanMeter has received word that her brother, Private Herman Mitchell, has arrived safely overseas.

Fourth Liberty Loan starts Sept. 28. Get ready.

Business Getters, "Republican Classified Ads."

September Days

Are made more enjoyable by using Nyal Face Cream. It keeps the skin clear and soft, and removes summer tan and freckles. Used once daily it's effect is wonderful. Nyal Corn Remover relieves all foot troubles. At

Cox Pharmacy
Phone 100

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NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily Republican
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CHAS. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.
Practice limited to diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
and Fitting Glasses
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.,
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SAVE—W. S. S.—SERVE

VON FANGE Granite Co.
MONUMENTS
MARKERS
Seymour, Indiana

Buy Thrift Stamps Regularly

W. H. BURKLEY
Real Estate, Insurance and Loan
Seymour, Indiana

ADVERTISED LIST.

September 1, 1918.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Seymour, Ind. and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES

Mrs. Ella Bowers
Miss Gertrude Bower
Miss Flossie Ginder
Mrs. Waldo Hermetet
Mrs. Chale Hornland
Mrs. Lina Jackson
Esta Lynch
Mrs. George B. Matthews, Jr.
Mrs. Hattie Weddell

MEN

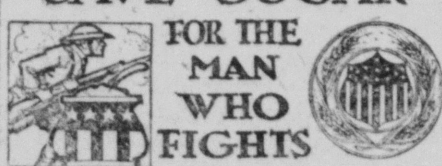
C. E. Baxter
Albert Boffo
E. H. Haskins
George Lucas
W. A. Miller
Charlie Moseni
John Wise

ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.

Calling Cards.

One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

SAVE SUGAR



HALLMARK Summer Jewelry

Gold, Soft Cuff, Cuff Links
Bar Pins and Cuff Pins.

Sterling, Silver Enamel
Soft Cuff Links,
Scarf Pins.

Gentleman's Watch Chains,
Service Pins and Rings.

J. G. Laupus
Jeweler

Persinger's Bulletin...

Bargains in small farms near city. Well located residence property for sale, \$700 to \$10,000 each.

Farms for sale, or trade for city rentals.

Houses—small, medium, and large for rent, reasonable rent. Some well located.

17 1/2 E. Second St.

COUNTRY STORE

FOR SALE

Considerably Below Cost Today

2 only 32x3 1/2 Goodrich First Quality Safety Tread Automobile Tires, straight side, each **\$19.00**

2 only 33x4 Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires, best that money can buy, straight side, each **\$39.75**

33x4 First Quality Goodrich Inner Tubes, each **\$3.85**

32x3 1/2 First Quality Goodrich Inner Tubes, each **\$2.95**

RAY R. KEACH

East Second Street.

Seymour, Ind

SAMUEL WIBLE
BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER
Residence Phone 352

—Buy W. S. S. Stamps—
Cigars, Fruits, Candies,
MAGAZINES and
—MEALS—
Interurban Station
C. D. JARDIN

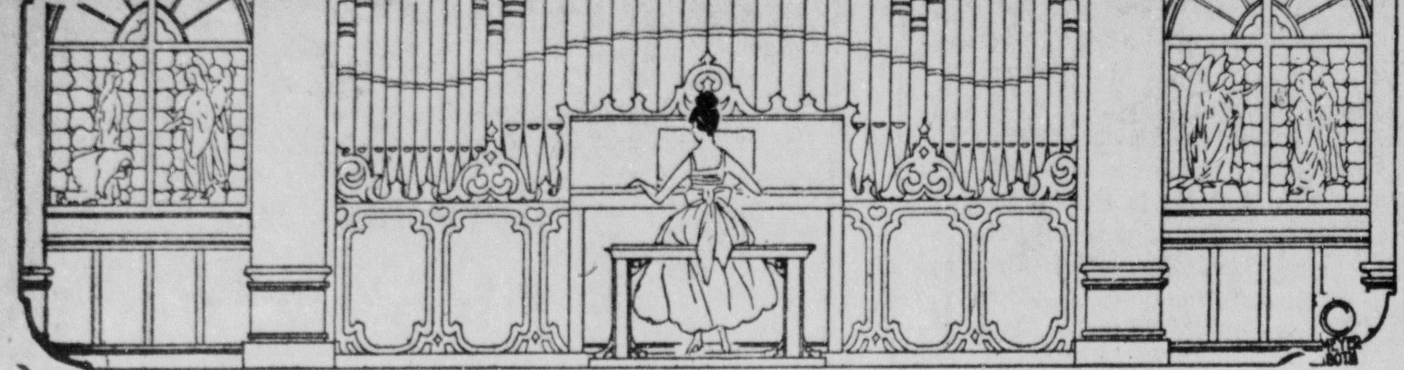


Until You Have Learned That One Great Lesson You Cannot Start On the Road to SUCCESS and HAPPINESS.

WE OFFER YOU EVERY FACILITY FOR SAVING YOUR FUNDS.

RELIABILITY ACCOMMODATION
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
STRENGTH SEYMOUR, IND. SERVICE

Church Announcements



"We cannot be neutral in the warfare between good and evil. If we fail to fight evil, it has already conquered us."

The one unfailing source of strength in the warfare against sin is found in Jesus Christ. This power is available for every man who will ask for it.

Go to church and Sunday School tomorrow and learn more of this source of strength for your daily conflicts.

The First Baptist Church.

Frederic Arthur Hayward, Minister.

Re-opening Sunday.

All the departments and societies of the church enter upon their fall work with new energy and purpose. Plans and programs are being rapidly shaped up for a most successful and active church life. We can do this only as the people of the city unite with us in our great work.

The church school meets at 9:15 and it is a most successful part of our work. Each department has a successful leader and the classes are many and taught by our best workers.

The morning worship is at 10:30 a. m. The pastor begins a series of sermons on "The Bible in the Life of Today."

Sept. 8. A New Appreciation of the Bible.

Sept. 15. The Bible and Its Attitude Toward Sin.

Sept. 22. The Bible and Its Plan of Salvation.

Sept. 29. The Bible and Its Use in the Home.

The Missions, both Park and Southwest, meet at 2 p. m. Every effort to put forth for a most successful work. We need teachers and workers at each of these schools. Special programs mark the re-opening day.

The B. Y. P. U. Society at 6:30 p. m. Leader, Mrs. Rose Hamilton. Subject, "Training Conscience and Being Trained by Conscience." The pastor will sing C. S. Briggs' "Hold Thou My Hand."

The evening service at 7:45 p. m.

This is the popular Sunday night service. Choir director, Mrs. T. R. Carter; organist, Miss Edna Smith; orchestra conductor, Mr. Wm. Zickler. The pastor opens the Sunday night sermon series on "The Redemption of the City," with a timely sermon address "When Shall a State Senator Defend a Saloon Keeper?"

This is an address every man is especially invited to hear. Come early for a seat.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Sunday School will convene tomorrow morning at 9:15 with Superintendent L. C. Griffiths in charge. The preaching service will be held at 10:30 o'clock. The minister will not preach but will use the hour for Holy Communion Service. This will be the closing communion service for this conference year and let us make it the most beautiful and helpful service of the year.

We shall resume our regular evening service at 7:30 o'clock. The minister will preach. The service to be held for our new Service Flag will be held Sunday morning, September 15th. May we have a large attendance on all the services of the church tomorrow. The choir will render special music both morning and evening. The public is most cordially invited to worship with us.

St. Paul Congregational Church.

Sunday School at 9:15 a. m. Morning Service at 10:30 a. m. Evening Service at 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Rev. A. B. Hoag. A good attendance would be appreciated. H. Findley.

Nazarene Church.

Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. H. C. Pierson. Preaching service at 7:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

First Presbyterian Church.

Beginning tomorrow all the regular services of the church will be resumed at the usual hours.

The Sunday School invites you to its session promptly at 9:15.

The pastor will preach at both the morning and evening services. The sermon theme for the morning hour of worship will be "The Grace of Continuance." In the evening the sermon will be on the theme "The Baptism of Fire." Let all of us practice tomorrow the gentle art of taking things up again.

The session will meet for the transaction of important business Monday night at 7:30 in the pastor's study.

Wednesday 7:45 the mid-week service. The study will be of the S. S. lesson "Winning the World for Christ."

Friday 7:45 scouts meet to make plans for fall work.

Central Christian Church.

Sunday School will begin the services of the day at 9:30 a. m. Ray R. Keach, superintendent. Now that the weather is more pleasant, we must bring our school up in numbers to where it should be. Let each one be a booster.

Worship and service 10:30 a. m. Do not forget the evening service at 8 p. m. Let us start the night service off with a good audience. Good music at both services by a splendid choir.

Praise and prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. We want you to help make the prayer meeting spiritual and uplifting.

You and your friends are cordially invited to all these services. Come and bring others with you.

W. H. Baker, Minister.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sunday School at 9:15.

Church service at 10:30.

Epworth League devotional meeting at 7:30.

Gospel service at 8:00.

This Sunday is the last Sunday before conference. Appropriate gospel messages of interest and importance to everybody will be delivered tomorrow.

Wm. Weiler, Minister.

Christian Science.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Sunday service at 10:45 a. m.

Testimonial meeting every Wednesday from 8 to 9 p. m. To our services and to the reading room the public is cordially invited and welcome.

A. M. E. Church.

Final services for the conference year.

Preaching 7 p. m.

All members asked to be present.

F. M. Ovelton, Pastor.

St. Ambrose Catholic Church.

Low Mass at 8 o'clock.

High Mass at 10 o'clock.

Instruction in Catechism at 2:30.

Vesper service and Benediction at 3:00 o'clock.

Church of Christ.

Bible study at 10 o'clock.

Communion service at 11 o'clock at southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut.

United Brethren Church.

Sunday School 9:00 a. m. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.

Glenlawn Mission.

Glenlawn Mission at 2:30 each Sunday afternoon.

Woodstock.

Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

Junior Union at 7:15 p. m.

Prayer and Praise service at 8:00 p. m.

South-West Mission.

Sunday School at 2:00 o'clock each Sunday afternoon.

Park Mission.

Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

GOVERNMENT WILL DEFAY EXPENSES

(Continued from first page)

on the subject say that the younger men will likely be permitted to remain for the entire year.

Under the plan which has been worked out the government will furnish for such soldier-students uniforms, rifles, equipment, board, lodging, medical attention and will also pay the tuition fees. There seems to be a question as to whether or not the soldier-students will receive additional monthly pay but some of the college heads are of the opinion that the men will be paid \$30 a month besides having their expenses paid.

The students thus enrolled will be under the direction of a United States army officer and they will devote about one-fourth of their time to military instruction and drill and the remainder to their studies. From time to time after they begin military instruction they will be classified for the particular branches of service for which they are best suited. Those who show that they have ability to serve as officers will be placed in officers' training schools. Others will be selected for special mechanical lines.

It is further explained that men under eighteen years of age may enlist in the student army corps, but that none of their expenses will be paid. Men over eighteen years of age who do not enroll in colleges and universities will be subject to draft call according to their numbers.

Quite a number of local boys expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered by the government. A number of Indiana colleges and universities have been designated as units of the new students army training corps and the work will start with the opening of the fall terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kinney, Miss Louise Kinney and William Kinney, who have been visiting relatives at Austin this week, passed through here this morning enroute to their home at Middletown, O.

Fourth Liberty Loan starts Sept. 28. Get ready.

DON'T WASTE WORK BY LETTING THIS HAPPEN



SHRINKAGE MAY OCCUR DURING STERILIZATION BECAUSE OF IMPROPER AND INSUFFICIENT BLANCHING AND COLD DIPPING. CARELESS PACKING, POOR GRADING, STERILIZATION FOR TOO LONG A PERIOD OR LACK OF JUDGMENT IN THE AMOUNT AND SIZE OF PRODUCT PUT INTO CONTAINER.

Go by the book which will be sent to any reader of this paper who sends a two-cent stamp for postage to the National War Garden Commission at Washington.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

NATIONAL PROHIBITION WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO CHILD WELFARE.

In the interest of child welfare, Superintendent Clarence H. Dempsey of the Haverhill, Mass., schools, thinks national prohibition should prevail, and the welfare of the children would immediately contribute to the welfare of the nation. Professor Dempsey says:

"I believe there is nothing that would contribute more to our national welfare than precisely this thing. I have found, in my experience, that the presence of licensed saloons prevents many children from getting as much out of school as they should on account of the lack of proper food and clothing, and the cases of destitution that come to my attention as a direct result of the use of liquor in the homes form one of the most convincing arguments to me for the abolition of the liquor traffic."

"Further than this, many children, as soon as they are of legal age to go to work, are forced to lose all schooling thereafter on account of the use of liquor at home, and in many such instances these children have the further misfortune to have made poor progress while they were in school. Inherited weaknesses, feeble-mindedness, and poor food and clothing, are very common accompaniments to the drink habit. I have no doubt, furthermore, that my own experiences would be duplicated and corroborated by superintendents and teachers the country over."

CHILDREN PROFIT BY DECREASE IN HOURS OF DRINK TRADE.

The children in Great Britain have gained, even under such measures of restriction of the liquor traffic as have been introduced by the board of control. A recent book written by Henry Carter, a member of the board, states that the number of deaths of infants from overlying decreased by 40 per cent in 1916 as compared with 1914. The number steadily declined with the decrease in arrests for drunkenness.

Cases of cruelty and neglect of children due to drunkenness dealt with by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children decreased from 40.2 per cent in 1914-15 to 31.2 per cent in 1916-17. With it went a general improvement in the homes and nutrition of children, better rest because the streets became quiet earlier due to the earlier closing hour of the public house. The long evenings in Great Britain, coupled with late closing of the saloons, tended to keep the children on the streets often until midnight, while the streets would not grow quiet until one o'clock or later. Such conditions were, of course, detrimental to children's health and moral welfare. So much gain Great Britain has won for her children merely by diminishing the hours of the drink trade.

WHAT SOME BUSINESS MEN SAY ABOUT DRINK.

American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio: We see no reason for lessening the opposition of industry to the use of alcohol as a beverage on the part of employees. As far as our experience goes, sobriety is absolutely essential to efficiency and to the progress of the individual workman.—George M. Verity, president.

Jackson (O.) Iron and Steel Company: We prohibit the use of alcohol by our employees while on duty and do all within our power to discourage the use while off duty. We favor the nondrinker men in the matter of promotion, and advance only those who are strictly sober in their habits to positions of responsibility. We are opposed to alcohol as a beverage not only for the sake of our own business, but for the sake of our employees themselves.—J. F. Morgan, secretary.

Crane Company, Chicago: We believe that drinking intoxicating liquor lessens a man's efficiency, and in considering men for promotion we lay particular stress upon sobriety.—John B. Berryman, first vice president.

Duquesne Steel Foundry Company, Coraopolis, Pa.: It has long been a policy of our company to give preference in promotion to men who are not consumers of alcoholic drinks.—L. A. Way, superintendent.

The Buckeye Rolling Mill Co., Steubenville, Ohio: You can't be a boozier and deliver the goods.—J. T. Saratt, secretary and treasurer.

Illinois Steel Company, Joliet, Ill.: In making promotions or in determining the merits of an employee, the fact that he does not use intoxicating liquors at all will be considered in his favor, and if he does use intoxicants, it will count against him.—E. J. Buffington, president.

Marion (O.) Steam Steel Shovel Co.: Liquor is not allowed in our plant under any conditions, and any man who uses it in the evening and unfits himself for business the following day is discharged.—Busby P. Sweney, general superintendent.

WHEN THE SALOON IS A BARRIER TO LABOR.

Because Bill Jones "boozes" he's worth \$2.50 a day. Because Jim Smith is sober and clear-headed he's worth \$3.50 a day. But the boss must strike a fair average, so he pays each \$3.00 a day.

If there are two men like drinking Bill Jones in the shop, and one like sober Jim Smith, the average wage

will probably be \$2.75 a day. But if there are two men like sober Jim Smith and only one like drinking Bill Jones, their wage will likely be \$3.25 a day.

The more men like drunken Bill Jones there are in a shop, the lower will be the average wage. The more men like sober Jim Smith, the higher the wage.

Anyway, that's the way the ordinary boss figures it. He must strike a fair average, because he has all kinds of men in the shop.

In such a situation there can be no such thing as "personal liberty." No man has the right to degrade his fellow-workers through his personal habits.—Charles Stelzle.

ONE REASON WHY.

Alexander Koski of Marquette was found dead in front of his home Sunday morning. There was a round hole at the base of his skull about the size of an ordinary revolver bullet. The deceased conducted a candy store and came home Saturday night intoxicated, and it wasn't through eating candy that he was in this condition. The man stumbled about the house, tried to get into his wife's bedroom, but she, knowing his condition, had locked the door. There was a man with him. The man's son, returning from work at about eleven that night found his father sitting in one of the downstairs rooms and afterward he heard him go out of the house at about one o'clock in the morning. Whisky was the cause of his death. He evidently fell while in his drunken condition, fracturing his skull.

It is one of a thousand reasons why, the people voted dry.—Ishpeming (Mich.) Record.

BOASTED BEER A POISON.

"Beer is a chemical combination of sugars, starches, extractive matters and yeast ferments, in a process of continuous change. This is a complex, chemical process which begins on the outside, and continues in the stomach."

The boasted claim that beer is a food and gives vigor and strength is contradicted by statistics.

"If beer had any food elements and were a tonic, exact measurements and studies of statistics would confirm it, but the evidence from these sources is entirely the opposite. The congested face, bloated body and dullness of body and mind are the best evidences of the poisoning and degenerative processes going on. There can be no conflict of opinions on this, because it can be measured and stated in mathematical terms, regardless of theories."

"Beer is a most insidious poison because it produces other poisons, and starts new processes of degeneration that are unknown until the final collapse reveals them. The beer drinker dies early from diseases of the heart and kidneys."—T. D. Crothers, M. D.

A POINTED QUESTION.

One of my warm friends and patrons who is a saloonkeeper took me to task because I was working for the drys and hurting his business. I asked him to pick out one man from his regular customers whom he would be glad to choose for his own father if he had the choice. When he hesitated I urged him with, "Which one would you choose?" He finally said, "I never thought of it in that way before. My God, I would pass them all up."

LARGEST STATE SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Texas, the largest state in the Union in area, and fifth in population, has through its legislature endorsed the National Constitutional Amendment and enacted a state prohibitory law. On the contrary, Rhode Island, the smallest state in the Union, refused to ratify the Federal Prohibition amendment and consistently appropriated \$760,000 to enlarge its penitentiary.

DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES—DIFFERENT TUNE.

In 1912 the Anheuser-Busch (sounds rather German) brewing company advertised that they used 325 tons of coal a day, and that 50,000 cars were used by them during a year. That was during a prohibition campaign when they wished to emphasize what an immense business they had. We suppose they are like the brewer who said not long since, that he thinks now they do not use any grain at all, only just a few screenings.

FEWER INEBRIATES.

The State Hospital for Inebriates at Knoxville, Ia., is finding its supply of patients steadily diminishing. Two years ago it cost \$12,243 to maintain the hospital for one quarter. For the quarter ending December 31, 1917, the maintenance was only \$3,445, a 75 per cent decrease in two years.

DRY TOWN HAS MONEY.

"City in excellent shape financially. All bills paid and surplus on hand, auditor's report shows." No, these are not headlines from some wet town newspaper telling of booze-bought municipal prosperity. Oh, no. They refer to Freeport's financial condition without any liquor license money.—Illinois Issue.

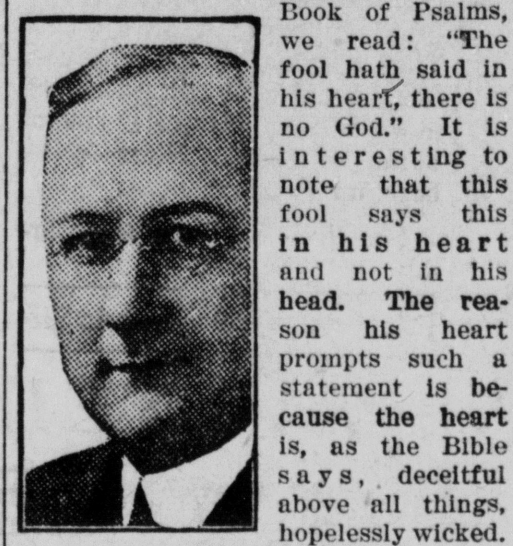
Doesn't Uncle Sam want his workers at home to be just as efficient as his fighters abroad? Then, close the breweries.

Three Bible Fools

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Work Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

I. The Atheistic Fool.

The one who says, "There is no God." Twice in the Bible, in the



Book of Psalms, we read: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." It is interesting to note that this fool says this in his heart and not in his head. The reason his heart prompts such a statement is because the heart is, as the Bible says, "deceitful above all things, hopelessly wicked." Now the Bible does not set out to prove that God is. It assumes that every intelligent man will believe this, and so its pages open with the sublime and stupendous statement: "In the beginning God." The Bible, however, does tell us that "the heavens declare the glory of God," and that "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen." So while the Bible does not try to prove that God is, it does tell us that God, whose existence it assumes, may be known. It tells us that nature is one of the books which God has given us, in which he tells us about himself. It tells us that another book in which God is revealed is the Bible itself, the written word of God, and that a third one is the living or incarnate Word, the Lord Jesus Christ, of whom it is said: "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him;" that is, "led him forth," as Doctor Scofield says, "into full revelation."

No man, then, need be in ignorance of God with three books making him known, and with such a threefold revelation of God, how can anyone deny that God is, or be ignorant of him?

II. The One Who Plays the Fool.

He is the person who fails to take God into account; that is, he acts as if there were no God. Saul did this when he sought David's life. He left God out of his reckoning in his determination to slay David, and one night when he was encamped, surrounded by his soldiers and bodyguard, David stealthily made his way through the guard with one of his trusty followers, and removed the bolster from under Saul's head, and the cruse of water and the spear that were by his side, without awakening him or any of the soldiers. Withdrawing in safety to the hillside, David shouted back to the captain of Saul's army, "Abner! Abner!" and when this sleepy captain, with Saul and the encamped soldiers awakened, they saw David on the hillside, stretching forth his trophies that they might see that he could have taken Saul's life if he had chosen. Then it was that Saul, realizing that he had left God out of his reckoning in his attempt to slay David, exclaimed: "I have played the fool."

And so does every one who does not take God into account. The man or the woman who schemes or plans and lives as if there were no God in the world is as big a fool as the person who says in his heart: "There is no God." Both are fools because they deny the existence of God; one by his words professes his atheism, while the other lives his.

III. The Rich Fool.

He is the man whose ambition in life is to accumulate wealth. Christ portrays him in the parable of the man who, having a great harvest pulled down his barns and built greater and when they were filled said to himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease; eat, drink and be merry." But God said unto him, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?"

How many folks there are in the world with whom the supreme thing in life is the getting of material things, their one ambition to accumulate wealth? They strain and scheme and work and worry to get gain, forgetting that a day is coming when their souls shall be required of them, and then, if they have succeeded, like the rich man in the parable, it will be pertinent to ask them, "Whose shall these things be?" And if they die, having laid up treasures for themselves, and are not rich toward God, they have gone into the other world as paupers.

One night in New York city a wealthy man lay dying. He had every material thing the heart could desire, but one thing he felt his need of, and that was prayer. Sending for his gardener, a godly soul, he asked him to pray for him, and when the gardener had finished his simple, fervent prayer, the dying millionaire said: "John, now sing for me." "What shall I sing?" asked the gardener. And the man who was rich in houses and lands and bonds and mortgages replied: "Sing, John, the song, 'Come ye sinners, poor and needy, weak and weary, sick and sore,'" and the gardener sang this blessed song of invitation to the millionaire who knew that with God his money did not count and that if he was to be saved it must be as a poor and needy sinner.

The Red Button

BY
Will Irwin

AUTHOR OF
THE CITY THAT WAS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED BY
Harry R. Grissinger

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CHAPTER V.

Tommy North.

Tommy North, after the first day, was a pawn in this game—a captured pawn, laid to one side of the board. The police held him, it is true, until after the coroner's verdict; then without apology, the turnkey cast him loose. His first concern was for his mother in the village of White Horse, Conn. Only by false assurances and by the assistance of an aunt, who hid the newspapers from her, did he succeed in keeping her away from New York. He hurried to her, and in two days mollified her anger—not at his being accused of murder, but at his being drunk. He returned to find his job gone. Tommy North took such catastrophes more philosophically than most. He had filled and lost a dozen jobs in three years of New York. "Easy come, easy go," was his motto—as he told Rosalie Le Grange when he called to take away his possessions, removed by her from the Moore house. "Tell me," said Rosalie pausing from folding coats and regarding him, arms akimbo, "do you really like the stuff?" Tommy North, unaccustomed to self-analysis, turned this over in his mind for several seconds.

"Well, no," he said at length, "can't say I do. I suppose everybody loathes the demon when he's going down. No, I don't like the taste of it. Anyhow, I've got so that no one suspects my maiden emotions. I don't make a face or choke any longer."

"Well, then I suppose there's no use askin'," went on Rosalie, "why you do it. It's because there's nothing else to do. Your play is to find something just as absorbent and as excitin' as liquor, but not quite so foolish."

"Sure!" said Tommy. "The pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, or Captain Kidd's treasure. Anyhow, I'm going away from here."

"Now, Mr. North," said Rosalie, "there's two ways of facing a thing down—stay, an' go. Which is better, I don't know. Which is braver, I do. Here's a room for you. Board here the rest of this week—on me—while you look around—an' if you think then that goin's the best way, then go."

Tommy North, inured to an atmosphere wherein none gives something for nothing, regarded Rosalie Le Grange with a look in which gratitude struggled with suspicion.

"You're thinkin'," responded Rosalie, reaching out to seize his thought, "that this is just my plan to fill my boardin' house. Think it if you want to. But this is my proposition: You keep this room free until Monday, an' if you want, you can have it permanent at twelve a week, which is what you paid Mrs. Moore."

"I'm sure I'm much obliged," said Tommy, suspicion departing. "I'll stay the week out, and make up my mind."

"Sensible," replied Rosalie. "I'll send up towels—and dinner's at six-thirty." We have taken little time to consider Betsy-Barbara. Let us view her now, as she stands, dressed in a blue frock for dinner, tapping at Constance's door. Betsy-Barbara's flesh and spirit were twenty-four; her heart was eighteen; her purpose was forty. Whenever even the darkest ray touched her hair, it flickered with gold. In full sunshine, even her brows and lashes glittered and twinkled. Her mouth was large and generously irregular; her nose was small and whimsically irregular; her violet-blue eyes were as clear as pools. As she stood there, waiting for Constance to rise and open the door, her merriment took flame from some sleepy remark. In that precise psychological moment, all planted by the fates, Tommy North came down the hall on his way to dinner. The laugh arrested him dead. The door opened then. She vanished like a golden fairy caught in a mist of vapor.

A minute later, Tommy North was sitting in the dining room at Rosalie's right—waiting for something. He found himself in a state of embarrassment uncommon with him. What was

he that he should talk to a decent girl? And would she know that he was—the branded? But when, a moment later, she trailed in behind Constance like a luminous shadow, when Rosalie introduced them both by name, and when he recognized them as the women in the Hanska affair, one part of his embarrassment floated away.

Twice during the dinner he laughed uproariously, causing Miss Harding to remark that he was getting back his spirits, anyhow. This was when Betsy-Barbara ventured a mild joke. Twice again she included him in the conversation. Once she asked for the butter, which impelled him to reach frantically for the salt, and once she referred to him the question whether one could reach City hall, Brooklyn, sooner by trolley or by subway, whereat he got temporary reputation as a joker by answering "both." He sat dazed through the soup, ecstatic through the roast, and rapt through the dessert. Only when Betsy-Barbara and Constance rose together, did he remember that he had finished long ago.

At the door of the dining room next morning, Rosalie Le Grange met Mr. North.

"Thought my proposition over?" she asked.

"Yes. I guess I'll stay," replied Tommy, shortly.

"Thought you would," replied Rosalie. And as she entered before him, she was smiling into the air. Decidedly, she was enriching her life in these days with vicarious troubles, but also with vicarious joys.

CHAPTER VI.

Twin Stars.

Another week has passed, and the police still report "no progress" on the Wade-Hanska murder case, now a back number with the newspapers—a



"Yes, I Guess I'll Stay."

story laid aside. The week has been equally quiet at the select boarding house maintained by Rosalie Le Grange—a quiet overlain with gloom and yet illuminated with human sympathy and even gaiety.

Out of the shadows twinkle two stars—Betsy-Barbara and Tommy North. Rosalie in jest, and Professor Noll in earnest, call Betsy-Barbara "the little household fairy." Engaged though she is in a tragic guardianship, she is also young and sprightly and a village girl fresh to the wonder of New York. Rosalie is the quiet force, but Betsy-Barbara the visible focus, which draws them all together. She asks counsel of Miss Harding and Miss Jones on her autumn clothes. In her spare moments she sews industriously with Rosalie Le Grange—dropping meantime those confidences which flow at sewing-bees. The orphan of a country clergyman and a schoolmistress, she has at her finger-tips all the arts of play. Whenever the household stays in of nights, she gathers them

together over hearts or bridge; when cards grow stale, she is capable of getting contagious fun out of charades or anagrams.

More and more the boarders take to staying at home. This charming life domestic is a novelty in New York, it seems; they revel in the fact. Mr. Estrilla has developed a way of joining them after his evening visits to his sister; and he brings such a spirit of Latin gaiety that they quit their formal games, and take always to music and conversation when he enters. Rosalie especially delights in him. He has a quick turn of the tongue which matches her own; and they fence with good-natured repartee. Whenever Estrilla enters the room his eyes travel to Betsy-Barbara and they two play in a boy-and-girl spirit very charming and amusing—to every one but Tommy North. All speak well of Estrilla. "I guess he's a regular man all right, if he is a wop," says even Tommy.

Miss Estrilla alone never joins the group downstairs. Though her eyes are better, though she can bear some light, she shows a state of debility puzzling to her physician and alarming to her watcher and attendant, Rosalie Le Grange. The doctor advises her to return to a warmer climate before the New York winter sets in—like all transplanted Latins, she is a very shivery person. She answers that she cannot; her brother's business lies in New York, and she would be unhappy away from him.

The time came when Rosalie Le Grange determined to visit Inspector McGee; she wished to unload some theories of her own concerning the Hanska case. Such visits must be made with all due precaution of secrecy. She chose an evening when, as happened seldom nowadays, nearly all the boarders had engagements elsewhere. As a step preliminary to her diplomacies, she telephoned to McGee and made with him an appointment far from the office. Then she approached Betsy-Barbara.

"It's asking a lot of you, my dear," she said, "but I've been so busy gettin' this place shook together that I haven't had time to mind my own affairs. I've a cousin in town an' I just haven't had time to pay her any attention. Miss Estrilla is kind of nervous tonight, an' I hate to leave her alone until her brother comes—anyhow, he misses some evenings. Just sit by her—an' if he shows up you don't have to do even that."

Betsy-Barbara accepted the new responsibility.

"I'd love it," she said almost cheerfully. "Constance is going to try to get some sleep tonight, and I'll put her to bed right after dinner. And I've been dying to meet Miss Estrilla."

Miss Estrilla's appearance appealed at once to Betsy-Barbara's quick sympathies. Her eyes were shaded; further she wore heavy colored glasses. She was a rather tall and slender woman, Betsy-Barbara decided. There was a kind of exquisite shyness about her which blended perfectly with a punctilious Spanish courtesy. She spoke English without a trace of her brother's amusing roll.

Betsy-Barbara, when the ice was broken, chattered girl-fashion on the events of the day in the boarding house, avoiding always the subject of the tragedy which had drawn them together. "I've brought up the evening paper," she said, "wouldn't you like to have me read it to you? There's a splendid elopement in high life."

"I should like it very much," replied Miss Estrilla, after a pause at which Betsy-Barbara wondered.

Betsy-Barbara read the headlines and rendered in full the stories which Miss Estrilla indicated. She was absorbed in the account of a splendid burglary, when a knock sounded at the door. And Estrilla entered.

As he recognized her with a bow of inimitable attention and courtesy, as he crossed the room and tenderly kissed his sister, Betsy-Barbara had, somehow, the feeling that she was meeting a stranger. For the first time, at any rate, she expressed him to herself. He was small—but she had always noticed that obvious fact. Looking at the figure on the bed, one would have called the sister the taller of the two. He was nevertheless perfectly formed. He had a plume of black hair which glimmered in the gaslight with a dusky reflection of Betsy-Barbara's native gold-and-satin turban.

She sat for five minutes, while brother and sister made her the focus of their conversation. But she was not amused. In the presence of his sister, Estrilla appeared a different man from the light fencer with words of their evenings downstairs. He was grave; he was formal. It was puzzling, but a little fascinating, this change.

In five minutes more, Betsy-Barbara

summoned tact to the aid of manners and maiden modesty. She invented an excuse to shield herself against Spanish politeness, and left Estrilla bowing gravely at the threshold.

The house seemed deserted. It was too late for venturing forth alone; yet, somehow, she must exercise the vague black visions which began to surround her—she who must keep courage for two. Also, something which she could not analyze was stirring disquiet in her soul.

"If I only had some work!" she said to herself, and sighed again. So meditating, she wandered aimlessly downstairs. The doors of the parlor were open; the lights were on; the baby-grand piano stood open, inviting.

"Only merry tunes, though," she warned herself as she sat down. And she started the liveliest jig she knew. Presently, she began to sing in her pleasant untrained voice, which wobbled entrancingly whenever she got out of the middle register. But music is the slave of moods. And before she was aware, her voice was following the strings in old and melancholy love-songs.

Then Betsy-Barbara dropped her hands from the keys, and the music stopped abruptly. She was just aware that a fine floating tenor had been humming the part from the doorway. Senior Estrilla stood looking down on her.

"My seester has gone to sleep," he said. And then, "That is a Scotch song, is it not? Please go on." Betsy-Barbara smiled, nodded, resumed her keys; and they sang together.

When the song was finished, Estrilla leaned on the piano and looked down at Betsy-Barbara. His mood seemingly had changed; it was his whim to talk.

"They are a little cold on the surface, those Scotch love-songs," he said, "though warm beneath, like a volcano. Now we who speak Spanish—we can throw our emotions to the surface."

"Don't you think," responded Betsy-Barbara, "that to conceal it—but to show it's there—is the more wonderful way after all?"

The blood of the MacGregors in Betsy-Barbara was calling her to the defense of her own.

"Do you happen to know any of our Spanish songs?" pursued Estrilla. "Only Juanita, I think—and La Paloma."

Estrilla looked as though he might have laughed but for Spanish politeness.

"Those are Spanish for outside consumption, as when the English call your cheap—oil-cloth is it not—American cloth." Let me sing to you—but a Spanish song does not go well with the piano—

"There's a guitar over in the alcove," announced Betsy-Barbara.

"Far-seeing maiden!" exclaimed Estrilla with such a delicious Spanish roll on the vowels that Betsy-Barbara laughed a little; and he, as though understanding, laughed with her.

So he tuned the guitar, Betsy-Barbara finding the key for him on the piano. And while he tweaked the strings, he made comment on them, as:

"This—you hear—is the angel-string. It is for celestial harmonies. One cannot go wrong on this string; but it is too fine and high to make all our music. This is the man-string. You can go very right or very wrong on this one." "Thees one," he pronounced it; and he drew out the vowels as though lingering on the thought. "This is the woman string. Listen—how discordant now! I tune it to the man-string, for I am God of this little world—and now how beautiful!"

"You are talking poetry!" said Betsy-Barbara; and thought of the phrase as somewhat awkward.

"Ah, but I am inspired!" replied Estrilla.

"He surely doesn't mean me," thought Betsy-Barbara, "that would be too delicious!" However, he was looking not at her but at the guitar.

He strummed little shimmering chords as he spoke. He fell to silence, but still the languorous music quivered from the guitar. Betsy-Barbara turned about on the piano stool, her hands folded lightly in her lap, her eyes cast down.

It was many years before Betsy-Barbara, looking back over everything, could analyze the feeling of that moment, could put it in its true relation to herself and her life. At the time, she knew only that she sat there impassive, embarrassed, but inert, that she felt shame yet also a furtive pleasure at the steady look of those caressing eyes. It lasted only a moment.

The outer door slammed violently. Betsy-Barbara started as though caught in something guilty. She hesitated a moment for fear of showing her feelings to Estrilla. Then she

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walked out into the hall. There was no one in sight. That seemed curious, since the hall stairs were not carpeted, and one could hear footsteps. It was as though some one had opened the front door and then quickly closed it again without entering. When she turned back, puzzled, she felt the necessity for explanation.

"I thought it might be Miss Harding," she said, falsely—"I wanted to see her."

He only smiled the same caressing smile. But the spell was cracked; and Betsy-Barbara herself completed the break. Half an hour later she winged a hint, which he caught mid-course, as he seemed to catch every delicate shaft of meaning. He rose and bade her a formal good night. "I hope I may sing with you again," he said at parting.

Betsy-Barbara went to her own room. She dived over her preparations for undressing, making a dozen starts and stops. She was not sleepy; a hundred currents of thought were crossing and recrossing in her mind. So at last she threw a kimono over her evening gown and sat down at the window, maiden-fashion, and thought.

To make no further mystery, the person who opened the front door and disturbed the tete-a-tete between Estrilla and Betsy-Barbara was only Tommy North. He had been searching strenuously for a job. No mystery about that, either. The reason was Betsy-Barbara. The night's quest had failed. The fluid mercury of his disposition had fallen almost to absolute zero. In this mood, he unlocked the front door. The parlor was open; he heard the soft thrum of a guitar. Hungry for companionship, he crossed the thick hall carpet to the parlor door. He looked in and beheld Betsy-Barbara sitting with flushed cheeks and folded hands. It was the attitude of a woman who yields. Beside her sat the Estrilla person, strumming gently on a guitar and looking a million languors. With a movement that was an explosion, Tommy rushed out, slamming the front door behind him.

His feet, rather than his will, carried him away. There was a saloon at the corner. As by instinct, Tommy rushed into it and ordered a glass of whisky—his first since the night of the Hanska murder. In a period incredibly short, he fulfilled the tragic purpose for which he left the boarding house.

An hour and a half after, Tommy North, muttering over and over to himself, "New life in new climate—wonderful plan of genius—" was weaving toward the select boarding house of Madame Rosalie Le Grange. Laboriously he unlocked the door; painfully, and with occasional mutterings about a blasted life, he reached the first landing. And on that landing a door opened. Betsy-Barbara stood looking at him.

Yet curiously, as the gaslight caught her full, it was not upon Betsy-Barbara's shocked wide-open eyes that he fixed his gaze. He looked at her feet. Betsy-Barbara was wearing high-heeled velvet shoes with paste buckles. In the full light, they sparkled like real diamonds. Betsy-Barbara stepped back with woman's instinctive fear of a drunken man. So one of those slippers moved. Tommy, his eyes still toward the ground, clutched at it. The motion almost tumbled him over—did make him reel against the door-post.

"Get it an' hold it," he said—"then discover murder."

"Mr. North—Mr. North!" exclaimed Betsy-Barbara and stood helpless, staring at this weird performance.

"Drunk!" he said. "Final disgrace—everything gone now!"

"Mr. North," said Betsy-Barbara, gathering her courage, "listen to me. If you wake people up tonight, they'll never forgive you. Now I'm going to lead you to your room."

He waved her away and started to make his own course up the stairs. Betsy-Barbara followed, her hands extended to give help in case of need. At his own landing, Betsy-Barbara ran ahead, opened his door, switched on the electric light. Then returning, she pushed him in with a final:

"Good night—and please try to be quiet."

Betsy-Barbara had endured a day filled with as many varied emotions as it is generally given woman to endure. She applied the best remedy that woman knows for surfeit of feeling. She took down her hair, undressed, and cried herself to sleep.

(To be continued)

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CINDERELLA'S HEEL

By GRACE WEATHERBY

Margie wanted a pair of white pumps. That was how it all started. This summer, the girls in the office wore white a good deal, and Margie wanted a pair of the dainty white pumps to match her new white linen dress. She took a few of her cherished dollars, and bought the coveted shoes.

The next morning, arrayed in spotless white, she entered the office, and went to her desk. A feeling of suppressed excitement was in the air, and Margie presently asked one of the girls what it was all about.

"Do you mean to tell me you haven't heard," asked Ruth. "Well, it is this. The senior partner's son, Bob Eastman, has just finished college, and he is to join the firm as a third partner. They say he is a fine fellow. He comes today. Say, but your dress is pretty."

In the dull office this was indeed a piece of news. Margie was glad she had worn her new clothes. "I wonder what he is like," she mused. The morning seemed unusually long, and the new partner had not come. By afternoon the girls were fretful, and very much disappointed. At five o'clock, Ruth closed her desk, put on her hat and went down to the street. There, she gave a little gasp of dismay. The streets had just been sprinkled and everywhere were little puddles of muddy water.

"Oh, my poor little slippers, they will get all dirty!" she sighed. She could not stand on the sidewalk till they dried, so she began to cross the busy street, stepping gingerly to avoid the puddles.

The traffic was very thick that afternoon, and as Margie dodged a truck, she would very nearly run into a trolley. Suddenly, her slender French heel caught in the hole of a water drain, and stuck there. She tugged at it in vain, but couldn't budge it. Tears of vexation came to her eyes, blurring her sight. The trucks became one mass, and as she stood there, tugging and pulling, a strong hand was placed on her shoulder.

"Step out of your shoe," the man commanded tersely. Margie did as she was told, and held her foot in the air, so as to prevent soiling her stocking. She laid her hand on the broad back bending beside her, to steady her. The stranger gave one vigorous pull, and the slipper was loose, but the heel had come off. It was a pitiable sight now. The once spotless white pump was now heelless and very dirty. Margie gazed blankly at her ruined shoe, and then at the stranger. All he said was one little word, but that one had a world of meaning in it. This was no time for thought, however, and the stranger realized it. He assisted Margie to the pavement, and hailed a passing taxi and put her into it. There was no help for it, and Margie made the best of a bad business. The gruff stranger was really very kind. She tucked her shoeless foot up under her skirt, and leaned back on the cushions. Then, guided by an impulse, she told the man about the new partner, and how the shoes meant so much to her.

"Oh, I say," he began awkwardly, "lets go to Cameyer's, and get a new pair."

"Thank you, no," replied Margie, firmly, "it isn't at all necessary, and I couldn't think of letting you." She remained firm in her decision, and all he could say did not move her.

When they reached her door, the stranger helped Margie up the steps and rang the bell for her. Suddenly, he spoke to her in a low tone.

"Good-by, Cinderella, I am going to keep this slipper of yours." He put the ruined shoe, mud and all, into his pocket, and lifting his hat, ran quietly down the steps and hurried away.

The next morning the fat landlady discovered an oblong box on the steps. It was addressed to "Miss Cinderella," and Margie blushing told her that she had a friend who called her by that name. It contained a pair of the daintiest white slippers that ever a girl had. There was a little note inside which read: "Forgive me, Cinderella, but I couldn't help it."

Margie wore the new slippers to the office that morning. At eleven o'clock the door marked "Private" opened, and old Mr. Eastman walked into the office followed by his son, Margie ut-

STRAND THEATRE

"The House of Features"

TO-NIGHT

Beginning Promptly at 7:30

VIOLET MERSEREAU

in a five act drama entitled

"Morgan's Raiders"

Bud Fischer's
MUTT AND JEFF
in a one act comedy entitled
"THE EXTRA QUICK LUNCH"

Prices:
Adults 11c, Children under 12 years, 6c
(war tax included in above prices)
Matinee 5c to All.

SWAT THE KAISER—BUY W. S. S.

SEYMOUR MARKETS

Wheat \$2.08
Flour \$1.45
White corn \$1.50@1.60
Yellow corn \$1.20@1.35
Oats 70c
Rye \$1.35
Clover seed \$12.00@17.50
Straw, wheat, ton \$12.00
Straw, oats, ton \$10.00
Hay \$14.00@20.00

POULTRY.

Hens, fat 24c
Springs, 1½ lbs. and over 25c
Cocks, fat 15c
Turkeys, old 20c
Ducks 15c
Geese 9c
Guineas, per head 25c
Eggs 39c
Butter 29c
Tallow 9c
Hides, No. 1 9c
Pigeons, er doz 75c

Indianapolis Cash Prices.

By United Press
September 7, 1918.

HOGS—
Receipts 3,000
Tone 5-10c higher
Best heavies \$19.00@20.00
Medium and mixed \$19.55@20.10
Com. to choice lights \$20.10@20.20
Bulk of sales \$19.65@20.10

CATTLE—
Receipts 500
Tone Steady
Steers \$13.00@18.75
Cows and heifers \$10.00@11.50

SHEEP—
Receipts 700
Tone slightly lower
Top \$11.00@11.50

CORN—Firm.
No. 3 white \$1.74 @1.75
No. 3 yellow \$1.60 @1.61½
OATS—Easy.
No. 3 white 70¼@71¼
HAY—Firm.
No. 1 timothy \$30.00@30.50
No. 2 timothy \$29.50@30.00
No. 1 clover \$23.00@23.50

tered a little cry of surprise. It was her stranger friend. As he was introduced to her, he surprised his father by saying:

"Miss Kingston and I have met before. Good morning, Cinderella, how are the little slippers today?"

A few months later Margie sent in her resignation, and a flashing diamond on her left hand explained her action. On her wedding morning she stood before her mirror and gazed at her reflection. She was all in white, from the tip of her white traveling hat to the toes of her white pumps. An automobile horn sounded outside her window, and with a fluttering heart, she went down.

As she settled down in the car, Bob leaned over to her, and with mock seriousness inquired, "Are your heels all on, Cinderella?"

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Majestic Theatre

TONIGHT

Beginning at 7:30
A Program of High Class Movies—Featuring the World's Greatest Stars.

AGNES AYRES
in an O. Henry story in two acts entitled
"A BIRD OF BAGDAD"

SMILING BILL PARSONS
in a two act comedy entitled
"BILL'S BABY"

CLAIRE ANDERSON
in a Keystone comedy in two acts entitled
"DIMPLES AND DANGERS"

Coming Monday: Margery Wilson in a five act drama entitled
"The Law of the Great Northwest"

Prices:
Lower Floor 11c, Balcony 6c,
(War tax included) Matinee 5c to all
Remember We Give Away a Thrift Stamp and a War Savings Stamp Every Friday Night.

Help Win the War—Buy Thrift Stamps



STAR-LAX
FOR YOUNG AND OLD
TRADE MARK
FOR CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DROWSINESS, SICKHEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA
TABLETS
AN EXCELLENT LIVER TABLET.

Here's a better stomach and Liver Tablet, that's different—and makes good. It beats the old line Liver Pills. You'll get a better, easier, quicker, bowel renovating if you'll try Star-Lax.
25c the box at

LOERTZ DRUG STORE

Phone 116 1-E. 2nd

Thrift and War Savings Stamps

Anthracite Coal

SUBSTITUTE COKE

We have a limited supply of coke, 48 hour preparation, burns similar to anthracite and holds fire equally as well. Lighter and easier to handle than coal. Present stock won't last long, so don't wait. First come first served.
Terms Cash.

EBNER ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.
Phone 4.

JUST RECEIVED A Fresh Shipment of

Nunnally's Box Candies

California Plums and Peaches Tomorrow.

F. A. Gates & Son

BUY THRIFT AND WAR STAMPS

"NO HUNTING" SIGNS Printed on Muslin, 5 Cents Each, 50 Cents Per Dozen, at the Seymour Republican.

Hello, Kamman!

"I'm going to France and I want a Diamond for the girl I'm going to leave behind. I've got \$100 to spend.
"Here is one."

"What, so small? She expects one three times as large. I suppose I can't suit her."

"Here is another. How do you like it?"

"Do you think I am a millionaire? This ring is four times larger."

"No, dear friend, your \$100 will buy the ring. This is one of the latest **DIAMOND CLUSTER CREATIONS**, which have the appearance of a solitaire."
"By Jove, that's the stuff! I'll swell up with pride when I present my girl a \$100 Diamond Ring with a \$500 appearance."

It will pay us both if you will inspect our large stock of Diamonds, Jewelry and Wrist Watches. You are always welcome.

KAMMAN'S JEWELRY STORE.

F. H. HEIDEMAN
Pianos, Furniture, Rugs, Linoleum
Funeral Director
Piano and Pipe Organ Tuning
C. H. DROEGE

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Oh, let me not complain
and whine
When thwarted all
my wishes are;
But may my hope
die quietly
And bravely as a
falling star.



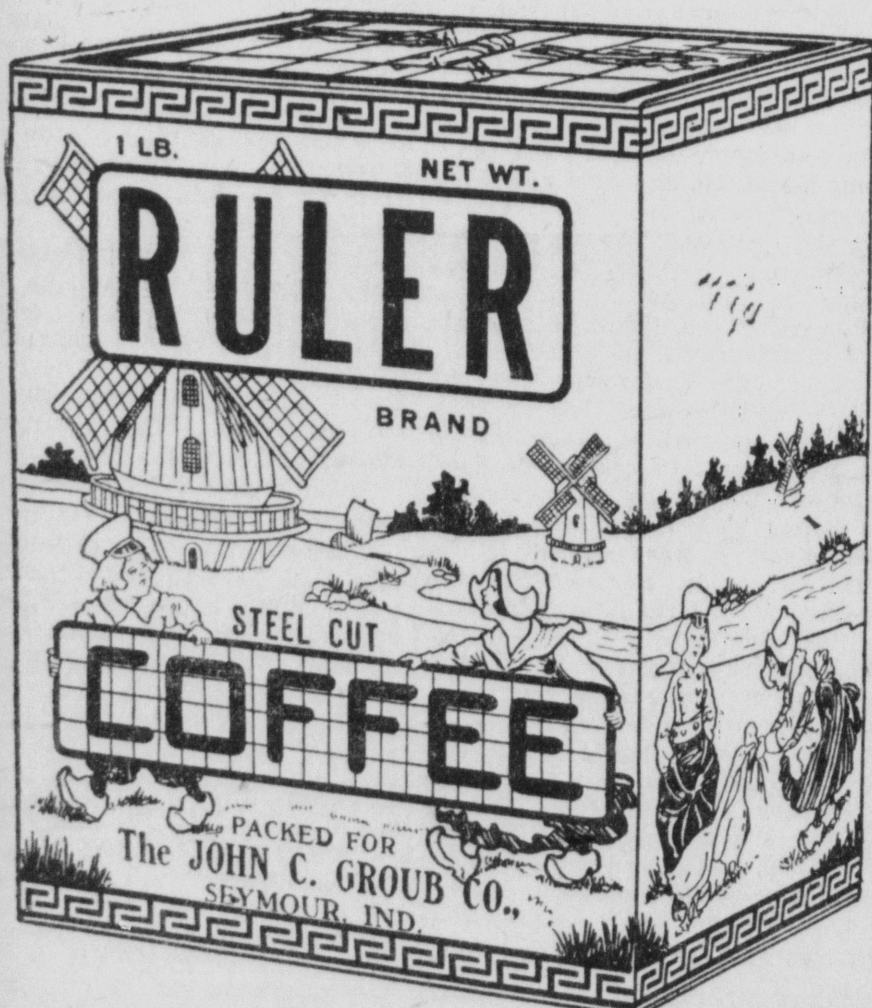
Weather Report.

Fair and slightly warmer in south and east portions. Sunday fair and warmer.

USE IT ALL DOWN TO THE LAST DROP



Good advice on this will be found in the canning book, any reader can get for a two-cent stamp to pay postage, by sending to the National War Garden Commission at Washington.



RULER STEEL CUT COFFEE is a Brand of fine drinking Bourbon and Central American growths. You get more, better cups to the pound, when you buy Ruler, for it has strength—aroma—and a delicious flavor.

Ruler makes a Quarter look and taste like 40 cents.
You try one pound for 25c and your grocer will return the price if not satisfactory.

Insist On Ruler Brand

PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm, I will sell all of my personal property at Public Auction at my residence, 6 miles northeast of Seymour.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Beginning at 10:00 a. m.

Consisting of 7 head of horses and mules; 11 head of cattle; 12 head of hogs; 7 head of sheep and full line of farming implements. Also 1917 model Ford Touring Car.

R. C. Foland, Noblesville, Ind.
Auctioneer.

GEO. W. McPIKE,
R. 8, Seymour.

THE HOUSE OF COURTESY

THE FASHION STORE

Chester S. Berger,
Manager

Come in and See the New Fall Suits, Coats, Dresses and Blouses That Are Here

September starts the Fall Season, everything is in readiness only in greater and better assorted quantities than ever before.

Our Fall Merchandise, with few exceptions, was purchased early so that RETAIL PRICES are lower than today's wholesale prices would permit.